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CICERO PRO ARCHIA.

McHENRY.

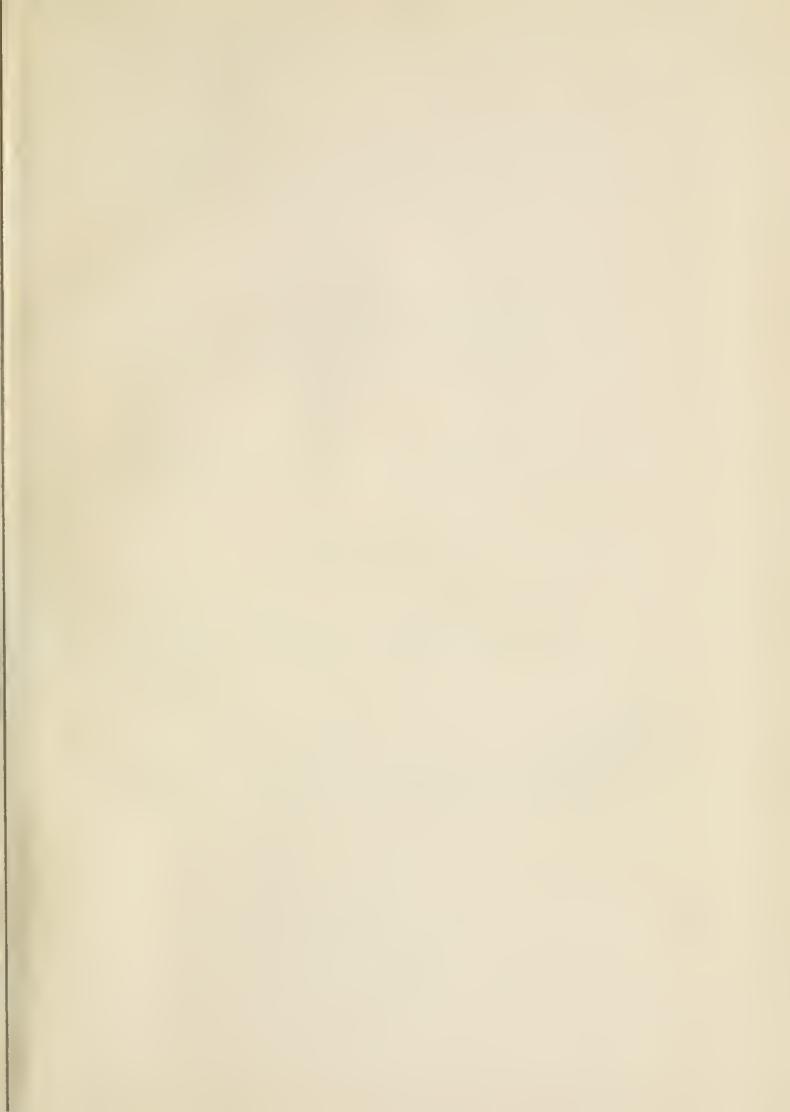




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Ema AN ORATION

IN DEFENCE OF

AULUS LICINIUS ARCHIAS,

BY

MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO.

WITH

EXPLANATORY NOTES, VOCABULARY, Etc.,

BY

D. C. MCHENRY, M.A.,

PRINCIPAL OF COBOURG COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

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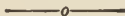
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PREFACE.



In the preparation of this work, the special requirements of the University classes and Intermediate Examinations of our High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, have been kept in view.

Accompanying the notes is given a short analysis of the argument, which, it is hoped, will aid the student in more clearly understanding the oration.

For the purposes of explanation and illustration, frequent reference is made to the grammar, an industrious use of which will tend to secure a familiarity with the general and idiomatic structure of the language.

In regard to collateral matter given in connection with the biographical sketch, and the "Imitative Exercises" following the notes, while they have been found useful in class-work, they are not intended to supersede that subsidiary instruction which the experience of every good teacher will suggest.

Trusting that the book may prove serviceable in the preparation of this favorite oration, the editor commends it to the consideration of his co-laborers.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF CICERO.

M. TULLIUS CICERO was born on the 3rd of January, B.C. 106, during the consulship of C. Attilius Serranus and Q. Servilius Cæpio, at a villa near Arpinum, a municipium in the S. E. part of Latium. His family, one of the most ancient and noble of the district, ranked among the Roman equites.

Cicero received the rudiments of his education in the house of his father, who devoted much time and study to the education of his sons. As soon as Marcus—who, at an early age, showed extraordinary talents—was sufficiently prepared for the higher branches of study, he was sent to Rome, where he devoted himself with zeal and success to the study of philosophy and oratory. In these subjects he enjoyed the instructions of the most renowned men of Greece and Rome. Under ARCHIAS he read the Greek poets and orators, composed in the Greek language, and also wrote Latin verse. In his sixteenth year he assumed the *toga virilis*, and henceforth became a zealous student of

practical eloquence in the Forum ; at the same time he pursued the study of Roman law and rhetoric with such success that in his twenty-first year he wrote a work on rhetoric, a portion of which is still extant. In his twenty-sixth year, amply prepared, he entered upon his career as a public orator. He distinguished himself in it, almost without interruption, down to his death, displaying his skill and talent in the most varied circumstances, and standing forth as the greatest orator among his contemporaries, "the most consummate specimen of the Roman character under the influence of Hellenic culture."

His orations, fifty-six of which have come down to us, are the mirror of his political career, and of the most important events of his life ; they are, moreover, the most brilliant monuments of Latin prose. "The fulness and harmony of his thoughts, the masterly manner and clearness with which he handles his subjects, the transparency and variety of forms, the overflowing and brilliant rhetorical diction, and the simple, unaffected narrative—all these qualities excite our admiration, and are found combined in each of his orations. The extant orations form only the smaller part of his literary productions ; we have, besides, a number of rhetorical and philosophical writings, and an exceedingly rich collection of letters."—*Zumpt*.

Soon after his first appearance as an orator, and after he had acquired a reputation, he left Rome, and, for the purpose of strengthening his health, travelled through Greece and Asia Minor, where he enjoyed intercourse with several celebrated rhetoricians and philosophers. At the end of two years he returned with health completely restored, and prepared to commence that career of public advancement which culminated in the consulship, the highest object of a Roman's ambition. This distinction he gained when forty-three years of age.

During his occupancy of the offices of quæstor, ædile, and prætor, he had discharged his duties with zeal and fidelity. It was while ædile that he undertook the prosecution of Verres; while prætor he made his first appearance as a political speaker from the Rostra, in the delivery of an oration for the Manilian Law. During his consulship occurred the great conspiracy of Catiline, the successful suppression of which gained for him the proud title of *Pater patriæ*, and, for a time, the highest exaltation among his countrymen. The summary punishment of certain of the conspirators, without trial, eventually proved the ruin of Cicero. He went into exile, where he remained in the deepest gloom and despondency.

His mortal enemy, Clodius, a worthless demagogue,

proposed a bill directly aimed at Cicero, to the effect that "whenever had put to death a Roman citizen, uncondemned in due form of trial, should be interdicted from fire and water." Anticipating the result, he retired to Thessalonica, in a melancholy state of mind, and with his spirit nearly crushed by his prospective fall. Not possessed of a firm and resolute spirit such as could endure sudden misfortune, he here betrayed a weakness not unfrequently associated with his great foible—vanity, and an immoderate estimate of the value of his own services.

After an absence of sixteen months—a practical banishment—a bill for his recall was passed, through the exertions of his friends. His journey homeward was one continued ovation, and, on his arrival, many honours were conferred on him.

The part he took in the civil war was the turning point in his life. He regarded Cæsar as a usurper, applauded his assassination, and joined the party of the tyrannicides. For a similar reason, he denounced Antony, and attacked him with unsparing violence. In these trying times Cicero displayed more than usual courage. Intellectually superior to his contemporaries, his services, he knew, were needed by his country. Under these circumstances he again became the popular idol. This did not avail him, however ;

for, on the formation of the Second Triumvirate, Octavius, at the instigation of Antony, allowed Cicero's name to be placed on the fatal proscription list. The soldiers of Antony were soon started in pursuit. They overtook Cicero near Formiæ, where his head was severed from his body by the bravo Popilius. The hands were cut off, and the murderers carried them, with the head, to Antony, who caused them (in mockery of his triumphs in eloquence,) to be nailed to the rostra; while Fulvia, the widow of Clodius and the wife of Antonius, pierced with her needle the tongue which had dared to declaim against both her husbands. Thus, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, perished Cicero, a man who will ever stand pre-eminent as a specimen of the highest moral and intellectual culture.

MISCELLANEA

LEADING PERIODS IN THE LIFE OF CICERO.

1. *Cicero's Boyhood*—until his 16th year; B.C. 106-91
2. *Cicero's Youth*—from 17th to 25th year; B.C. 90-82.
3. *Cicero at the Bar*—from 26th to 31st year; B.C. 81-76.
4. *Cicero's Political Career*—32nd to 44th year; B.C. 75-63.
5. *Cicero Ex-Consul*—45th to 64th year; B.C. 62-43.

RÉSUMÉ OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

B.C.

106. Birth at Arpinum.
91. Assumed *toga virilis*.
81. Delivered First Oration.
79. Went to Athens.
77. Married to Terentia.
75. Quæstor in Sicily.
70. Action against Verres.
69. Appointed Ædile.
66. Appointed Prætor.
63. Consul. Catiline's consp.
61. TRIAL OF ARCHIAS.
53. Exiled.
57. Recalled from exile.

B.C.

53. Elected augur.
51. Proconsul in Cilicia
50. *Supplicatio* in C's honor.
49. Retired to Greece when
Cæsar crossed the Rubicon.
47. Reconciled to Cæsar; re-
turned to Rome.
45. Married to Publilia, and
divorced.
44. Death of Cæsar.
43. Murdered at Formiæ, Dec.
7th.

CLASSIFICATION OF CICERO'S WORKS.

- I. POLITICAL.—Fifty-six speeches, several treatises on oratory, and semi-political writings on early Roman history.

- II. PHILOSOPHICAL.—Treatises on the Greek systems of philosophy succeeding Plato and Aristotle.
- III. PERSONAL.—Letters; 1st, to his friend Atticus; 2nd, to his brother, Quintus; 3rd, to his correspondents in general.
- V. POETICAL.—Verses on the consulship, translation of Aratus, an epic (proposed) on Julius Cæsar's invasion of Britain.

LATIN AUTHORS.

The history of Roman literature embraces about eight centuries, from B.C. 250, to A.D. 550, and has been divided into three principal periods:—

- I. THE ANTE-CLASSICAL PERIOD—from B.C. 250, to B.C. 81.
- II. THE CLASSICAL PERIOD—from B.C. 81, to A.D. 14.
- III. THE POST-CLASSICAL PERIOD—from A.D. 180 to A.D. 550.

The principal authors of the *Classical Period* are:—

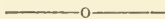
CICERO,
Cæsar,
Sallust,
Nepos,
Livy,
Virgil,

Horace,
Ovid,
Catullus,
Tibullus,
Propertius.

M. TULLII CICERONIS

PRO

A. LICINIO ARCHIA POETA ORATIO.



I.—1. Si quid est in me ingenii, iudices, quod sentio quam sit exiguum, aut si qua exercitatio dicendi, in qua me non infitior mediocriter esse versatum, aut si hujusce rei ratio aliqua ab optimarum artium studiis ac disciplina profecta, a qua ego nullum confiteor ætatis meae tempus abhorruisse, earum rerum omnium vel in primis hic A. Licinius fructum a me repetere prope suo jure debet; nam quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere spatium præteriti temporis et pueritiæ memoriam recordari ultimam, inde usque repetens hunc video mihi principem et ad suscipiendam et ad ingrediendam rationem horum studiorum existisse. Quod si hæc vox, hujus hortatu præceptisque conformata, nonnullis aliquando saluti fuit, a quo id accepimus quo ceteris opitulari et alios servare possemus, huic profecto ipsi, quantum est situm in nobis, et opem et salutem ferre debemus.—2. Ac ne quis a

nobis hoc ita dici forte miretur, quod alia quaedam in hoc facultas sit ingenii neque haec dicendi ratio aut disciplina, ne nos quidem huic uni studio penitus unquam dediti fuimus: etenim omnes artes, quae ad humanitatem pertinent, habent quoddam commune vinculum et quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur.

II.—3. Sed ne cui vestrum mirum esse videatur me in quaestione legitima et in iudicio publico, cum res agatur apud praetorem populi Romani, lectissimum virum, et apud severissimos iudices, tanto conventu hominum ac frequentia, hoc uti genere dicendi quod non modo a consuetudine iudiciorum, verum etiam a forensi sermone abhorreat, quaeso a vobis, ut in hac causa mihi detis hanc veniam, accommodatam huic reo, vobis, quem ad modum spero, non molestam, ut me pro summo poeta atque eruditissimo homine dicentem, hoc concursu hominum litteratissimorum, hac vestra humanitate, hoc denique praetore exercente iudicium patiamini de studiis humanitatis ac litterarum paulo loqui liberius et in ejus modi persona, quae propter otium ac studium minime in iudiciis periculisque tractata est, uti prope novo quodam et inusitato genere dicendi.—4. Quod si mihi a vobis tribui concedique sentiam, perficiam profecto ut hunc A. Licinium non modo non segregandum, cum sit civis, a numero civium, verum etiam si non esset, putetis asciscendum fuisse.

III.—Nam ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias at-

que ab eis artibus, quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, se ad scribendi studium contulit, primum Antiochiae—nam ibi natus est loco nobili—celebri quondam urbe et copiosa atque eruditissimis hominibus liberalissimisque studiis adfluente, celeriter antecellere omnibus ingenii gloria contigit. Post in ceteris Asiae partibus cunctaeque Graeciae sic ejus adventus celebrabantur, ut famam ingenii exspectatio hominis, exspectationem ipsius adventus admiratioque superaret.—5. Erat Italia tunc plena Graecarum artium ac disciplinarum studiaque haec et in Latio vehementius tum colebantur quam nunc eisdem in oppidis et hic Romae propter tranquillitatem rei publicae non neglegebantur. Itaque hunc et Tarentini et Regini et Neapolitani civitate ceterisque praemiis donarunt et omnes, qui aliquid de ingeniis poterant judicare, cognitione atque hospitio dignum existimarunt. Hac tanta celebritate famae cum esset jam absentibus notus, Roman venit Mario consule et Catulo. Nactus est primum consules eos, quorum alter res ad scribendum maximas, alter cum res gestas tum etiam studium atque aures adhibere posset. Statim Luculli, cum praetextatus etiam tum Archias esset, eum domum suam receperunt. Sed etiam hoc non solum ingenii ac litterarum, verum etiam naturae atque virtutis, ut domus, quae hujus adolescentiae prima fuit, eadem esset familiarissima senectuti.—6. Erat temporibus illis jucundus Metello illi Numidico et ejus Pio filio,

audiebatur a M. Aemilio, vivebat cum Q. Catulo et patre et filio, a L. Crasso colebatur, Lucullos vero et Drusum et Octavios et Catonem et totam Hortensiorum domum devinctam consuetudine cum teneret, afficiebatur summo honore, quod eum non solum colebant qui aliquid percipere atque audire studebant, verum etiam si qui forte simulabant.

IV.—Interim satis longo intervallo, cum esset cum M. Lucullo in Siciliam profectus et cum ex ea provincia cum eodem Lucullo decederet, venit Heracliam : quae cum esset civitas aequissimo jure ac foedere, ascribi se in eam civitatem voluit, idque, cum ipse per se dignus putaretur, tum auctoritate et gratia Luculli ab Heracliensibus impetravit.—7. Data est civitas Silvani lege et Carbonis, si qui foederatis civitatibus ascripti fuissent : si tum, cum lex ferebatur, in Italia domicilium habuissent et si sexaginta diebus apud praetorem essent professi. Cum hic domicilium Romae multos jam annos haberet, professus est apud praetorem Q. Metellum familiarissimum suum.—8. Si nihil aliud nisi de civitate ac lege dicimus, nihil dico amplius, causa dicta est. Quid enim horum infirmari, Grati, potest ? Heracliaeae esse tum ascriptum negabis ? Adest vir summa auctoritate et religione et fide M. Lucullus, qui se non opinari, sed scire, non audisse, sed vidisse, non interfuisse, sed egisse dicit ; adsunt Heraclienses legati, nobilissimi homines hujus judicii causa cum mandatis et cum publico testimonio vene-

runt, qui hunc ascriptum Heracliensem dicunt. Hic tu tabulas desideras Heracliensium publicas, quas Italico bello incenso tabulario interisse scimus omnes. Est ridiculum ad ea, quae habemus, nihil dicere, quaerere, quae habere non possumus, et de hominum memoria tacere, litterarum memoriam flagitare, et, cum habeas amplissimi viri religionem, integerrimi municipii iusjurandum fidemque, ea, quae depravari nullo modo possunt, repudiare, tabulas, quas idem dicis solere corrumpi, desiderare.—9. An domicilium Romae non habuitis, qui tot annis ante civitatem datam sedem omnium rerum ac fortunarum suarum Romae collocavit? At non est professus. Immo vero eis tabulis professus, quae solae ex illa professione collegioque praetorum obtinent publicarum tabularum auctoritatem.

V. Nam cum Appii tabulae negligentius adservatae dicerentur, Gabinii, quam diu incolumis fuit, levitas, post damnationem calamitas omnem tabularum idem resignasset, Metellus, homo sanctissimus modestissimusque omnium, tanta diligentia fuit, ut ad L. Lentulum praetorem et ad iudices venerit et unius nominis liturā se commotum esse dixerit. In his igitur tabulis nullam lituram in nomine A. Licinii videtis.—10. Quae cum ita sint, quid est quod de ejus civitate dubitetis, praesertim cum aliis quoque in civitatibus fuerit ascriptus? Etenim cum mediocribus multis et aut nulla aut humili aliqua arte praeditis gratuito civitatem in Graecia homines impertiebant, Reginos credo aut

Locrenses aut Neapolitanos aut Tarentinos, quod sceni-
cis artificibus largiri solebant id huic summa ingenii
praedito gloria noluisse? Quid? Cum ceteri non
modo post civitatem datam, sed etiam post legem
Papiani aliquo modo in eorum municipiorum tabulas
irrepserunt, hic, qui ne utitur quidem illis, in quibus
est scriptus, quod semper se Heracliensem esse voluit,
rejicietur?—11. Census nostros requiris scilicet: est
enim obscurum proximis censoribus hunc cum claris-
simo imperatore L. Lucullo apud exercitum fuisse,
superioribus cum eodem quaestore fuisse in Asia,
primis Julio et Crasso nullam populi partem esse cen-
sam. Sed quoniam census non jus civitatis confirmat
ac tantummodo indicat eum, qui sit census, ita se jam
tum gessisse pro cive, eis temporibus, quibus tu crimi-
naris ne ipsius quidem iudicio in civium Romanorum
jure esse versatum, et testamentum saepe fecit nostris
legibus et adiit hereditates civium Romanorum et in
beneficiis ad aerarium delatus est a L. Lucullo pro
consule. Quaere argumenta, si qua potes: numquam
enim hic neque suo neque amicorum iudicio revincetur.

VI.—12. Quaeres a nobis, Grati, cur tanto opere
hoc homine delectemur. Quia suppeditat nobis ubi
et animus ex hoc forensi strepitu reficiatur et aures
convicio defessae conquiescant. An tu existimas aut
suppetere nobis posse quod quotidie dicamus in tanta
varietate rerum, nisi animos nostros doctrina excola-
mus, aut ferre animos tantam posse contentionem,

nisi eos doctrina eadem relaxemus? Ego vero fateor me his studiis esse deditum : ceteros pudeat, si qui se ita litteris abdiderunt, ut nihil possint ex eis neque ad communem adferre fructum neque in aspectum lucemque proferre : me autem quid pudeat, qui tot annos ita vivo, judices, ut a nullius umquam me tempore aut commodo aut otium meum abstraxerit aut voluptas avocarit aut denique somnus retardarit?—13. Quare quis tandem me reprehendat aut quis mihi jure succenseat, si, quantum ceteris ad suas res ob-eundas, quantum ad festos dies ludorum celebrandos, quantum ad alias voluptates et ad ipsam requiem animi et corporis conceditur temporum, quantum alii tribuunt tempestivis conviviis, quantum denique aveolo, quantum pilae, tantum mihi egomet ad haec studia recolenda sumpsero? Atque hoc ideo mihi concedendum est magis, quod ex his studiis haec quoque crescit oratio et facultas, quae, quantacumque in me est, numquam amicorum periculis defuit : quae si cui levior videtur, illa quidem certe, quae summa sunt, ex quo fonte hauriam sentio.—14. Nam nisi multorum praeceptis multisque litteris mihi ab adolescentia suasissem nihil esse in vita magno opere expetendum nisi laudem atque honestatem, in ea autem persequenda omnes cruciatus corporis, omnia pericula mortis atque exsili parvi esse ducenda, numquam me pro salute vestra in tot ac tantas dimicationes atque in hos profligatorum hominum quotidianos impetus

objecissem. Sed pleni omnes sunt libri, plenae sapientium voces, plena exemplorum vetustas ; quae jacerent in tenebris omnia, nisi litterarum lumen accederet. Quam multas nobis imagines non solum ad intuendum, verum etiam ad imitandum fortissimorum virorum expressas scriptores et Graeci et Latini reliquerunt! Quas ego mihi semper in administranda re publica proponens animum et mentem meam ipsa cogitatione hominum excellentium conformabam.

VII.—15. Quaeret quispiam: quid? Illi ipsi summi viri, quorum virtutes litteris proditae sunt, istane doctrina, quam tu effers laudibus, eruditi fuerunt? Difficile est hoc de omnibus confirmare, sed tamen est certe quod respondeam. Ego multos homines excellenti animo ac virtute fuisse et sine doctrina naturae ipsius habitu prope divino per se ipsos et moderatos et graves exstitisse fateor; etiam illud adjungo, saepius ad laudem atque virtutem naturam sine doctrina quam sine natura valuisse doctrinam. Atque idem ego contendo, cum ad naturam eximiam atque illustrem accesserit ratio quaedam conformatioque doctrinae, tum illud nescio quid praeclarum ac singulare solere exsistere. 16.—Ex hoc esse hunc numero, quem patres nostri viderunt, divinum hominem Africanum, ex hoc C. Laelium, L. Furium, moderatissimos homines et continentissimos, ex hoc fortissimum virum et illis temporibus doctissimum,

M. Catonem illum senem ; qui profecto si nihil ad percipiendam colendamque virtutem litteris adjuvantur, numquam se ad earum studium contulissent. Quod si non hic tantus fructus ostenderetur et si ex his studiis delectatio sola peteretur, tamen, ut opinor, hanc animi adversionem humanissimam ac liberalissimam iudicaretis. Nam ceterae neque temporum sunt neque aetatum omnium neque locorum : haec studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solatium praebent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.

VIII.—17. Quod si ipsi haec neque attingere neque sensu nostro gustare possemus, tamen ea mirari deberemus, etiam cum in aliis videremus. Quis nostrum tam animo agresti ac duro fuit, ut Roscii morte nuper non commoveretur ? Qui cum esset senex mortuus, tamen propter excellentem artem ac venustatem videbatur omnino mori non debuisse. Ergo ille corporis motu tantum amorem sibi conciliarat a nobis omnibus : nos animorum incredibiles motus celeritatemque ingeniorum negligemus ? Quoties ego hunc Archiam vidi, iudices—utar enim vestra benignitate, quoniam me in hoc novo genere dicendi tam diligenter attenditis—quoties ego hunc vidi, cum litteram scripsisset nullam, magnum numerum optimorum versuum de eis ipsis rebus, quae tum agerentur, dicere ex tempore !—18. Quoties revocatum eandem rem dicere

commutatis verbis atque sententiis ! Quae vero accurate cogitateque scripsisset, ea sic vidi probari, ut ad veterum scriptorum laudem perveniret. Hunc ego non diligam, non admirer, non omni ratione defendendum putem ? Atque sic a summis hominibus eruditissimisque accepimus, ceterarum rerum studia et doctrina et praeceptis et arte constare ; poëtam natura ipsa valere et mentis viribus excitari et quasi divino quodam spiritu inflari. Quare suo jure noster ille Ennius sanctos appellat poëtas, quod quasi deorum aliquo dono atque munere commendati nobis esse videantur.—19. Sit igitur, judices, sanctum apud vos, humanissimos homines, hoc poëtae nomen, quod nulla umquam barbaria violavit. Saxa et solitudines voci respondent, bestiae saepe immanes cantu flectuntur atque consistunt : nos instituti rebus optimis non poëtarum voce moveamur ? Homerum Colophonii civem esse dicunt suum, Chii suum vindicant, Salaminii repetunt, Smyrnaei vero suum esse confirmant, itaque etiam delubrum ejus in oppido dedicaverunt ; permulti alii praeterea pugnant inter se atque contendunt.

IX.—Ergo illi alienum, quia poëta fuit, post mortem etiam expetunt : nos hunc vivum qui et voluntate et legibus noster est, repudiabimus ? Praesertim cum omne olim studium atque omne ingenium contulerit Archias ad populi Romani gloriam laudemque celebrandam ? Nam et Cimbricas res adolescens at-

tigit et ipsi illi C. Mario, qui durior ad haec studia videbatur, jucundus fuit.—20. Neque enim quisquam est tam aversus a Musis qui non mandari versibus aeternum suorum laborum facile praeconium patiatur. Themistoclem illum, summum Athenis virum, dixisse aiunt, cum ex eo quaereretur, quod acroama aut cujus vocem libentissime audiret, ejus, a quo sua virtus optime praedicaretur. Itaque ille Marius item eximie L. Plotium dilexit, cujus ingenio putabat ea, quae gesserat, posse celebrari.—21. Mithridaticum vero bellum, magnum atque difficile et in multa varietate terra marique versatum, totum ab hoc expressum est; qui libri non modo L. Lucullum, fortissimum et clarissimum virum, verum etiam populi Romani nomen illustrant. Populus enim Romanus aperuit Lucullo imperante Pontum et regiis quondam opibus et ipsa natura et regione vallatum; populi Romani exercitus eodem duce non maxima manu innumerabiles Armeniorum copias fudit; populi Romani laus est urbem amicissimam Cyzicenorū ejusdem consilio ex omni impetu regio atque totius belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse atque servatam; nostra semper feretur et praedicabitur L. Lucullo dimicante, cum interfectis ducibus depressa hostium classis et incredibilis apud Tenedum pugna illa navalis; nostra sunt tropaea, nostra monumenta, nostri triumphī; quae quorum ingeniis efferuntur, ab eis populi Romani fama celebratur.—22. Carus fuit Africano superiori noster

Ennius, itaque etiam in sepulcro Scipionum putatur is esse constitutus ex marmore ; at eis laudibus certe non solum ipse qui laudatur, sed etiam populi Romani nomen ornatur. In caelum hujus proavus Cato tollitur : magnus honos populi Romani rebus adjungitur. Omnes denique illi Maximi, Marcelli, Fulvii non sine communi omnium nostrum laude decorantur.

X.—Ergo illum, qui haec fecerat, Rudinum hominem, majores nostri in civitatem receperunt; nos hunc Heracliensem, multis civitatibus expetitur, in hac autem legibus constitutum, de nostra civitate ejicimus?

23. Nam si quis minorem gloriae fructum putat ex Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat, propterea quod Graeca leguntur in omnibus fere gentibus, Latina suis finibus exiguis sane, continentur. Quare si res eae, quis gessimus, orbis terrae regionibus definiuntur, cupere debemus, quo manuum nostrarum tela pervenerint, eodem gloriam famamque penetrare, quod cum ipsis populis, de quorum rebus scribitur, haec ampla sunt, tum eis certe, qui de vita gloriae causa dimicant, hoc maximum et periculorum incitamentum est et laborum.—24. Quam multos scriptores rerum suarum magnus ille Alexander secum habuisse dicitur! Atque is tamen, cum in Sigeo ad Achillis tumulum adstitisset: ‘O fortunate’ inquit ‘adolescens, qui tuae virtutis Homerum praeconem inveneris!’ Et vere. Nam nisi

Illias illa exstitisset, idem tumultus, qui corpus ejus contexerat, nomen etiam obruisset. Quid? Noster hic Magnus, qui cum virtute fortunam adaequavit, nonne Theophanem Mytilenaeum, scriptorem rerum suarum, in concione militum civitate donavit, et nostri illi fortes viri, sed rustici ac milites, dulcedine quadam gloriae commoti, quasi participes ejusdem laudis, magno illud clamore approbaverunt?—25. Itaque, credo, si civis Romanus Archias legibus non esset, ut ab aliquo imperatore civitate donaretur, perficere non potuit. Sulla cum Hispanos donaret et Gallos, credo hunc petentem repudiasset: quem nos in concione vidimus, cum ei libellum malus poëta de populo subjecisset, quod epigramma in eum fecisset, tantummodo alternis versibus longiusculis, statim ex eis rebus, quas tunc vendebat, jubere ei praemium tribui, sed ea condicione, ne quid postea scriberet. Qui sedulitatem mali poëtae duxerit aliquo tamen praemio dignam, hujus ingenium et virtutem in scribendo et copiam non expetisset?—26. Quid? A Q. Metello Pio, familiarissimo suo, qui civitate multos donavit, neque per se neque per Lucullos impetravisset? Qui praesertim usque eo de suis rebus scribi cuperet, ut etiam Cordubae natis poëtis, pingue quiddam sonantibus atque peregrinum, tamen aures suas dederet.

XI.—Neque enim est hoc dissimulandum, quod obscurari non potest, sed prae nobis ferendum: trahi-

mur omnes studio laudis et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur. Ipsi illi philosophi etiam in eis libellis, quos de contemnenda gloria scribunt, nomen suum inscribunt; in eo ipso, in quo praedicationem nobilitatemque despiciunt, praedicari de se ac nominari volunt.—27. Decimus quidem Brutus, summus vir et imperator, Accii, amicissimi sui, carminibus templorum ac monumentorum aditus exornavit suorum. Jam vero ille, qui cum Aetolis Ennio comite bellavit, Fulvius, non dubitavit Martis manubias Musis consecrare. Quare in qua urbe imperatores prope armati poëtarum nomen et Musarum delubra coluerunt, in ea non debent, togati iudices a Musarum honore et a poëtarum salute abhorrere.

28. Atque ut id libentius faciatis, jam me vobis, iudices, indicabo et de meo quodam amore gloriae, nimis acri fortasse, verum tamen honesto, vobis confitebor. Nam quas res nos in consulatu nostro vobiscum simul pro salute hujusce imperii et pro vita civium proque universa re publica gessimus, attigit hic versibus atque inchoavit: quibus auditis, quod mihi magna res et jucunda visa est, hunc ad perficiendum adornavi. Nullam enim virtus aliam mercedem laborum periculorumque desiderat praeter hanc laudis et gloriae: qua quidem detracta, iudices, quid est quod in hoc tam exiguo vitae curriculo et tam brevi tantis nos in laboribus exerceamus?—29. Certe si nihil animus praesentiret in poste-

rum et si quibus regionibus vitae spatium circumscriptum est, eisdem omnes cogitationes terminaret suas, nec tantis se laboribus frangeret neque tot curis vigiliisque angeretur nec toties de ipsa vita dimicaret. Nunc insidet quaedam in optimo quoque virtus, quae noctes ac dies animum gloriae stimulis concitat atque admonet non cum vitae tempore esse demittendam commemorationem nominis nostri, sed cum omni posteritate adaequandam.

XII.—30. An vero tam parvi animi videamur esse omnes, qui in re publica atque in his vitae periculis laboribusque versamur, ut, cum usque ad extremum spatium nullum tranquillum atque otiosum spiritum duxerimus nobiscum simul moritura omnia arbitremur? An statuas et imagines, non animorum simulacra, sed corporum, studiose multi summi homines reliquerunt, consiliorum relinquere ac virtutumstrarum effigiem nonne multo malle debemus, summis ingeniis expressam et politam? Ego vero omnia, quae gerebam, jam tum in gerendo spargere me ac disseminare arbitrabar in orbis terrae memoriam sempiternam. Haec vero sive a meo sensu post mortem afutura est sive, ut sapientissimi homines putaverunt, ad aliquam mei partem pertinebit, nunc quidem certe cogitatione quadam speque delector.

31. Quare conservate, iudices, hominem pudore eo, quem amicorum videtis comprobari cum dignitate

tum etiam vetustate, ingenio autem tanto, quantum id convenit existimari, quod summorum hominum ingeniis expetitur esse videatis, causa vero ejus modi, quae beneficio legis, auctoritate municipii, testimonio Luculli, tabulis Metelli comprobetur. Quae cum ita sint, petimus a vobis, iudices, si qua non modo humana, verum etiam divina in tantis ingeniis commendatio debet esse, ut eum, qui vos, qui vestros imperatores, qui populi Romani res gestas semper ornavit, qui etiam his recentibus nostris vestrisque domesticis periculis aeternum se testimonium laudis daturum esse profitetur estque ex eo numero, qui semper apud omnes sancti sunt habiti itaque dicti, sic in vestram accipiatis fidem, ut humanitate vestra levatus potius quam acerbitate violatus esse videatur.—32. Quae de causa pro mea consuetudine breviter simpliciterque dixi, iudices, ea confido probata esse omnibus: quae autem remota a mea, judicialique consuetudine et de hominis ingenio et communiter de ipsius studio locutus sum, ea, iudices, a vobis spero esse in bonam partem accepta, ab eo, qui iudicium exercet, certo scio.

NOTES,

CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY,

ON THE

ORATION FOR THE POET ARCHIAS.

INTRODUCTION.

AULUS LICINIUS ARCHIAS, whom Cicero here defends, was a Greek poet, born at Antioch, in Syria, about B.C. 120. He early acquired a reputation among his countrymen for his poetical gifts and ready wit. During a somewhat extended course of travel in Asia Minor, Greece, and Southern Italy, he became a great favorite in refined society, and was the recipient of many honors. In B.C. 102 he came to Rome, AND WAS ONE OF THE TEACHERS OF CICERO. He was here admitted to the leading families, particularly by the Luculli, whose "gentile" name the poet adopted. After a sojourn here of some ten years, he accompanied L. Lucullus on a tour through Sicily, stopping on his way home at Heraclea, in Lucania, *where he was admitted to the franchise.*

This entitled him, under the Lex Plautia Papiria, to the rights

of Roman citizenship, provided that, at the time the law was passed, he had a domicile in Italy; and that, within sixty days, he "gave in his name" to one of the prætors. Archias at once availed himself of the provisions of this law, and registered his name before the prætor Quintus Metellus.

When the next census was taken (B.C. 86), Archias was absent from Rome, and, consequently, *his name was omitted from the censor's list.*

Taking advantage of this fact, one GRATIUS, who is otherwise unknown, brought an action against Archias of having illegally assumed the franchise, and, under the law above referred to, claimed that he should be expelled from Rome.

GRATIUS urged (1) that no documentary evidence existed of his enrolment as a citizen of Heraclea; and (2) that his name did not appear on the Roman burgess-roll at any subsequent period.

CICERO replied (1) that Archias *had* been enrolled as a citizen of Heraclea, as was proved by her citizens and by Lucullus, though *the documents* in question could not be produced, since *the archives of Heraclea had been destroyed by fire*; (2) that his client *resided in Italy when the law was enacted*; (3) that within the sixty days specified *he had presented his name to the prætor*, as the record sufficiently showed.

The mere question of law furnished little scope for Cicero's eloquence, and he devoted the major part of his speech to praises of the humanizing effects of literary culture, adding a eulogy on the genius of Archias. The oration, therefore, is interesting rather from a *literary* than a *legal* point of view, while its popularity is due principally to the chapters which set forth the advantages of a liberal education.

The result of the trial and the subsequent career of Archias are unknown, but we may reasonably suppose that Cicero's pleading prevailed.

CHAPTERS I. AND II.

INTRODUCTORY.

Cicero acknowledges his indebtedness to Archias for benefits derived from his teachings. He ventures, therefore, to conduct the case in a way somewhat novel, and states the two points which he proposes to establish: (1) the legal right of Archias to citizenship; (2) that he deserved it by virtue of his superior genius.

* * Numerals with "H" refer to sections of Harkness' Latin Grammar. Those in heavy-faced type refer to sections of the oration.

1. *Quid ingenii*, "any talent," "natural ability." *Ingenii . . . exercitatione . . . ratio*, the three essentials of oratory—talent, theoretical knowledge of the art (*ratio*), and practical skill (*exercitatione*). *Ratio*, last in order, as he apparently wishes here to emphasize that for which *he* was indebted to Archias.

Judices, here rather "jurors." In this trial the "judices" did not preside, as with us, but the *prator*, generally supposed to have been Q. T. Cicero, brother of the speaker.

Quod sentio . . . exiguum, "and I am aware how small it is." *Quod* subject of *sit*. H. 525.

In quâ . . . esse, a hexameter.

Me . . . versatum, "I do not deny that I am moderately well

versed." *Me*, subj. accus. of *esse versatum*, dep. on *infinitior*. H. 551.

Hujusce...aliquis, "any theoretical knowledge of this thing," i.e., *dicendi*, of eloquence, and contrasted with *exercitatio*, practice.

Studiis, "the cultivation," diligent exercise of.

(*Ab*) *profecta*, (*proficiscor*), "proceeding from," "resulting from."

Optimarum artium, i.e., philosophy, history, grammar, rhetoric, and poetry.

A quô (sc. ratione), "from (the study of) which."

Abhorruisse, "has been free from," estranged. Cicero was a diligent student, carefully devoting even his leisure hours to reading.

Earum rerum, the three requisites above referred to.

Vel in primis, "even among the first," particularly.

Hic A. Licinius,—*hic*, demonstrative, "A. Licinius here" (in court). Cicero very artfully uses only the Roman part of his name, omitting the Greek, Archias—thus assuming his citizenship.

Fructum a me...debet, "is entitled to claim from me the fruit." Cicero here acknowledges his personal indebtedness to Archias.

Repetere, "to demand in return" (for his early teachings).

Prope suo jure, "as almost by his own right;" *prope* is restrictive.

Quoad...respicere, "as far back as my mind can possibly review."

Memoriam recordari, "call to mind the earliest recollections of my boyhood."

Inde usque repens, "tracing down even from that time." Cicero was only five years old when Archias came to Rome.

Hunc mihi principem extitisse, "that he was (came forward) my chief guide."

Rationem studiorum, systematic course of study.

Conformata, "trained," moulded.

Nonnullis ...saluti, H. 390.

Ceteris . . . alios, "everybody else . . . the few others." These words imply that his services were at the disposal of all his friends, but that they could ensure the safety of only a limited number.

A quo; antecedent is *huic ipsi*, which is dat. after *ferre*.

2. *Quod . . . sit*. For subjunct., see H. 520, II.

In hoc, "in this man," i.e., Archias.

Neque . . . disciplina, "and not this theoretical knowledge and training of oratory." *Aut* instead of *et*, on account of the preceding negative.

Ne nos quidem, ("allow me to say) that I have not always been wholly (*penitus*) devoted to this one study," oratory.

Humanitatem, "liberal culture," including the development of those higher faculties which distinguish man from the lower animals.

Quasi cognatione quadam, "by a kind of relationship."

II. 3. *In questione legitima*, "in an inquiry depending on the statute law;" a legal question.

Judicio publico, "in a State trial," i.e., as affecting interests of the State, distinguished from *causa privata*, or *judicium privatum*, a trial between individuals.

Cum res agatur, etc., "when a case is tried before a prætor of the Roman people, a most distinguished individual, and before judges of the gravest character." The epithet *lectissimum*, as applied to Cicero's brother, refers to the dignity of his office, and is not intended specially as a personal compliment.

Tanto conventu, "with so great an assemblage."

Hoc . . . genere . . . quod . . . abhoret, "such a kind as differs." H. 419. *Hoc=tali*.

Veram etiam, used sixteen times in seven of Cicero's orations (seven times in this); *Sed etiam*, eighty-one times.

Vobis, dat. with *molestam*. H. 391, 1.

Me, take after *patiamini*.

Ut...patiamini, in apposition with *hanc veniam*.

Huic reo, "to the defendant."

Hac (=tali) vestra humanitate, "before men of your culture;" literally, "such being your liberal culture." H. 431, 2.

Hoc pratore, Q. Cicero, a historian, and said by his brother Marcus to have been a better poet than himself; certainly a man of critical refinement and taste.

Exerce[n]te judicium, "conducting the trial," i.e., presiding at the trial.

Liberius, "more freely than usual."

In ejusmodi persona, "in the case of a character of this kind." Archias is referred to.

Otium ac studium, "on account of his retired life and literary taste" (or pursuits).

Minime tractata est, "has been very seldom presented (handled) in courts and trials." *Tractata* and *persona*, terms pertaining to the stage. Derive *persona*.

Nova quodam...dicens li, "a style of speaking somewhat new and unusual;" i.e., his employing a somewhat informal mode of conducting a case in court. See introduction.

4. *Perficiam...ut...putetis*, "I shall certainly cause you to think;" literally, "that you may think." H. 492.

Segregandum (esse), in opposition to *asciscendum fuisse*. What would be the form of the latter verb if in the *oratio recta*? H. 510, 2.

CHAPTER III.

SKETCH OF EARLY LIFE OF ARCHIAS.

His intellectual power was noticeable from childhood, first in Antioch, then in Southern Italy, and lastly at Rome, where he enjoyed the patronage of the leading literary men.

Nam ut primum, "now as soon as," *nam*, confirmatory of previous remark, = "for" or "now."

Ex pueris, more usually *a pueris*, "from boyhood;" (Greek, ἐκ παιδῶν). Archias, at the time referred to, was about fifteen years of age, the limit of "boyhood" in Greece. What was the corresponding age in Rome? (See Résumé.)

Artibus, construe with *contulit*.

Ad humanitatem . . . solct, "is accustomed to be trained (moulded) to liberal knowledge."

Ad scribendi studium, "the study of (poetic) composition."

Primum, "first;" find its correlative.

Antiochiæ, "at Antioch." II. 421, II. The Syrian Antioch, on the River Orontes, built by Seleucus Nicator, B.C. 300.

Loco nobili, "of a noble family." II. 422, I. 1).

Celebri, "populous," or "much frequented." For *abl.* in apposition to *locative*, see H. 423, 3. 3).

Adtuenti, "rich," abounding. Notice the zeugma.

Contigit (ei) antecellere, "it happened to him," i.e., "it was his good fortune to excel all (others) in the splendour of his genius." Said to be the only case in which Cicero uses the infinitive with *contigit*.

Asia, i.e., Asia Minor, in this case including Syria.

Sic...celebrantur, "his arrivals were so much talked of, that the expectation of (desire of seeing) the man exceeded the fame of his talents, and his own coming itself, and the admiration he excited surpassed the expectation of him," *i.e.*, which his coming had occasioned.

Adventus, plural, to indicate his arrival at the various places.

Famam, object of *supercaret*.

5. Italia, Southern Italy, or Magna Græcia; so also in the next sentence.

Græcarum artium, etc., "of Grecian arts and refinement."

Studiaque, "liberal studies."

Vehementius...oppidis, "were cultivated more arduously than they are now cultivated in these towns."

Non negligebantur, "and they were not neglected," *i.e.*, they were carefully attended to. What figure?

Tranquillitatem. Rome had rest from agrarian troubles, B.C. 121, and was not yet disturbed by the social war, B.C. 90; so that both at Rome and its dependent cities there was a chance for literary pursuits.

Civitate, "with citizenship." H. 384, 1. This custom of admitting foreigners prevailed in Greek colonies, not in Rome. Archias had enjoyed the citizenship of the three principal cities of Southern Italy.

Qui...judicare, "who could form any correct judgment of his talents." *Aliquid* here=anything (important).

Cognitione atque hospitio. Why abl.? H. 419, IV.

Hac famæ, "in consequence of this so great distinction of fame."

Absentibus, lit., "to those absent," *i.e.*, before they saw him. *Absens* has a wider application in Latin than in English, and may refer to *either* of the parties separated from each other.

Mario...Catulo, usually *Mario et Catulo consulibus*, (abl. abs.), B.C. 102, fourth consulship of Marius. The latter expressed

contempt for literary pursuits; Catulus, however, was fond of literature.

Eos=tales, "such"; *quorum=ut eorum*.

Alter, "the one," *i.e.*, Marius, whose victorious campaign against the Cimbri and Teutones was celebrated by Archias.

Alter, "the other," *i.e.*, Q. Lutatius Catulus, who, as a soldier, shared in Marius' victory over the Cimbri (*res gestas*); and, as a man of letters, was able to judge of literary productions. Hence *studium atque aures*, "a love of letters and an appreciative ear."

Possset. What subjunctive? H. 489.

Luculli, two brothers, Licinius and Marcus. The former was at this time absent in Sicily; his sons were as yet quite young. The reception referred to must, therefore, have been by some of the less conspicuous members of this family.

Prætextatus, "a mere youth," wearing the *togu prætexta*, the garb of boyhood, laid aside at seventeen, when the *togu virilis* was assumed. Strictly speaking, these terms could be applied to none but Roman boys.

Sed etiam....ingenii, "but this, we may add, is a proof not only of his natural ability and literary acquirements, but also of his good natural disposition and moral worth." How account for case of *ingenii*? H. 402, I., supplying *erat*.

Eadem, H. 451, 3.

Domus, *i.e.*, that of the Luculli.

Senectuti, "to him in old age;" yet Archias was not sixty years old.

6. *Temporibus illis*, the period between his arrival at Rome and his leaving Italy.

Metello illi Numidico, "that celebrated Numidicus." This agnomen was added for his victories over Jugurtha, king of Numidia, B.C. 107.

Pio filio, son of this *Numidicus*, surnamed *Pius*, from his earnest entreaties for his father's release from exile. B.C. 108. On this occasion the son appeared in mourning.

M. Æmilius (Scaurus), consul B.C. 115, and a leader of the aristocratic party during Archias' first visit to Rome.

Virebat cum, "he associated with."

Q. Catullo; for Catullo, *vide ante*. The son, a prominent politician and supporter of Cicero against Catiline.

Audiebatur, "he was listened to."

Colcbatur, "he was highly esteemed."

L. Crasso, the celebrated orator; consul B.C. 95.

Drusum (M. Livius), a tribune of the people; killed in his own house, B.C. 91, amid the agrarian disturbances of this period.

Octavios, "the two Octavios," Cneius and Lucius.

Catonem, probably M. Porcius Cato, father of Cato Uticensis.

Hortensiorum, Lucius and Quintus; the latter Cicero's rival in oratory.

Derinctam consuetudine, "united to him by ties of friendly intercourse."

Quod colcbant, etc., "because (since) not only those cultivated his acquaintance who really desired to listen to him, with a view of making some literary acquisition, and become his hearers, but those, if such there were, who pretended to have such a desire. Supply *se studere*."

CHAPTERS IV. AND V.

PROOF OF HIS CLIENT'S CITIZENSHIP.

Admitted to the franchise of Heraclea; his citizenship here proved by unimpeachable testimony; his name found in the list of L. Metellus, the most accurate of prætors; his residence at Rome could be proved in many ways.

Satis longo intervallo, "after a somewhat long interval." For case of *intervallo*, H. 431.

In Siciliam. Generally supposed to have been an unofficial tour on the part of Lucullus.

Decederet. Any special reason for impf.? H. 468, 477.

Heruciam, a city of Lucania, on the Bay of Tarentum, between the rivers Aciris and Siris. Why in acc.? H. 379. Founded from Thurii and Tarentum, B.C. 432. Its influence in the war with Pyrrhus was so great, that the inhabitants succeeded in making a treaty with the Romans on very favorable terms. Treaty kept for over 200 years.

Quæ cum esset civitas, etc., "and since this State enjoyed very favorable privileges and treaty-rights." Notice the zeugma in *aquissimo*. For this use of abl., see H. 428. *Æquissimo*, suggestive of supposed equality with Rome. This is confirmed by the fact that the inhabitants of Heraclea doubted whether they would improve their condition by accepting the privilege of the *Lex Papiria*.

Putaretur. Why subjunc.? H. 587. I., 5.

7. *Data est civitas*, etc., "the rights of citizenship were conferred by the law of Silanus and Carbo, if any persons had been enrolled in confederated states, if at the time the law was passed they had a domicile in Italy, and if, within sixty days, they made a public declaration before the prætor."

Legē. Passed B.C. 89. See Introduction.

Si qui, literally, "if any;" = *iis qui*, "to those who." *Iis*, indirect object of *data est*.

Civitātibus. See H. 386; (*ad* in composition).

Ferclatur. Why indicative in subord. sent. of *oratio obliqua*? H. 527, 2, 1).

Multos annos, about twelve years. For accus., H. 378.

Professus est, "gave in his name."

8. *Si nihil aliud*, etc., "if we are to speak (treat) of nothing except his citizenship (at H.) and the bearing of the law in his case, I (shall) say nothing more: the defence is finished."

Grati. What Nouns take voc. sing. in *i*? H. 45, 5, 2).

Tum, "at the time in question," his visit to Heraclea with Lucullus.

Summa auctoritate et religione et fide, "of the highest credit, the strictest probity, and the most scrupulous integrity." For abl., H. 428. Why "*religio*"?

Se non opinari, "that he does not (merely) think it was so, but that he knows it to be so; that he did not hear of it (from others), but that he witnessed it; that he was not present (merely), but that he accomplished it." See *auctoritate* . . . *Luculli* above.

Cum mandatis, etc., "with full credentials, and the official testimony (of their city)." Gracian having denied that Archias was a citizen of Heraclea, the witnesses from that city, unable to bring the original documents, at the suggestion of Cicero brought such other written testimony as was likely to confirm the claims of Archias.

Hic, etc., "here (under the circumstances) you require the public registers"—the certified list of citizens.

Tabulas publicas, "State records."

Italico bello. Called also the Social or the Marsic war, B.C. 90-88. The Marsi began it in their attempt to secure the rights of Roman citizenship. Abl.? H. 426.

Tabulario, "the registry office," the depository of public records; generally in a temple.

Ea, the testimony of reliable men.

Quæ habere non possumus. Referring to the register unfortunately burnt during the Social War.

Literarum memoriam flagitare, "to demand the evidence of the records." Notice the two meanings given to *memoria*: 1st, the faculty of memory; 2nd, the thing remembered; *i.e.*, the record.

Cum habeas, "although you have."

Viri, of Lucullus.

Religionem, the testimony; *i.e.*, the solemn declaration.

Integerrimi. Heraclea so termed by reason of its loyalty during the Social War.

Jusjurandum fidemque, "the oath and the honor." Distinguish

municipium from *civitas fœderata*. Notice the construction of the infinitives *dicere*, *querere*, *repudiare*, *desiderare*, as subjects of *est* (*ridiculum*).

Quas idem dicis, "which you yourself say;" a remark made by Gratius concerning the records of Metellus.

Idem=ipse, following *tu*, as subject of *dicis*. H. 451, 3.

So *quum dicat, negat idem*, "though he asserts, yet he (the same) denies."—Cicero.

9. *An domicilium*, etc., "had he not his domicile at Rome?" Some editions give "*At domicilium in Italia*," etc., "but (you will say) he had not his domicile in Italy," anticipating an objection of Gratius. *In Italia*, as given in chap. 4, appears more in harmony with the evident requirement of the law in question.

Tot annis. H. 427, 1, 2).

Ante civitatem datam. H. 580.

Rerum ac fortunarum, "of all his effects and fortunes."

At...professus, "but (you may say) he did not make his claim." Cicero here anticipates and answers a second objection.

Quæ solæ ex illa, "which alone, out of all the declarations of citizenship, and connected with the board (college) of prætors, have the authority of public records," i.e., of all the records made at that time by the several prætors, those of Q. Metellus alone were trustworthy. The registers of Appius and Gabinius are next contrasted with those of Metellus.

Nam cum, etc., "for while the tables of Appius were said to be kept too carelessly, and whereas the disreputableness (frivolity) of Gabinius, as long as he was uncondemned, and his utter ruin after his impeachment, took away all credit from *his* tables; Metellus (on the other hand), a man the most just and most scrupulous of all, was characterized by so much carefulness (in his official duties), that he came to L. Lentullus, the prætor, and the judges, and said that he was much disturbed (affected) by the erasure of a single name."

Appii, probably A. C. Pulcher, father of Cicero's enemy, P. Clodius.

Damnationem. Gabinius was condemned for extortion in his position as prætor of Achaia, B.C. 88.

Resignasset, referring to the removing of a *scal* from a document.
Venerit. For tense, H. 482, 2.

His, in emphatic contrast to those of Appius and Gabinius.

In nomine (or, *in nomen*), etc., "you see no erasure in the name of A. Licinius."

10. *Quid est....dubitetis*, "why should you hesitate?" H. 501, I. 1).

Præsertim cum, "especially as he appears on the burgess-rolls of other cities as well." No proof, however, is adduced of any such record; evidently his enrolment at Heraclea being thought sufficient to establish his claim.

Mediocribus multis, "on many persons of moderate abilities, either with no special qualifications (profession) at all, or else some humble one."

Arte, abl. after *præditis*. H. 419, III. So *gloria* below.

Græcia, Southern Italy, as appears from the context.

Credo, etc., "I am to believe, I suppose, that the inhabitants of Rhegium, Locri, Neapolis, or Tarentum, were not willing to bestow that privilege on this individual, though enjoying a very high reputation for talents, which they were accustomed to bestow freely on stage-players."

Credo....noluisse, used ironically. "Stage artists," as a profession (*histriones*, *Διονυσιακοὶ τεχνῖται*), were not held in very high repute by the Romans.

Solebant. Why indic.?

Quid? "What!" Expressing astonishment at the thought of depriving Archias of a privilege granted to his inferiors.

Post civitatem datam, "after the right of citizenship was given" (to the allied cities).

Legem Papiam, B.C. 65, which banished aliens from Rome. Many foreigners, however, evaded the law by secretly registering in free towns. Corrupt magistrates, in certain cases, permitted the irregularity.

Illis (tabulis) of other cities. For case, H. 419.

11. *Census nostros*, "you ask us for our census rolls."

Scilicet, "and no wonder," or "forsooth." Cicero has to admit that the name of Archias would not be found on the register.

Est enim obscurum, "for it is not known (it seems);" irony, = "it is well known."

Proximis censoribus, "at the time of the last census," B.C. 70. Archias at this time was *apud exercitum* (in attendance upon Lucullus), against Mithridates.

Hunc, Archias.

Superioribus, "under the censors next preceding," B.C. 86.

Cum eodem quæstore, "with the same man, then quæstor," (Lucullus).

Primis, "the first," after Archias was admitted to the citizenship. This census, under Cæsar and Crassus, was necessary in consequence of the admission of eight new tribes. The censorship was dispensed with under the rule of Sulla.

Esse censam, "was rated." For accus. with infin., see H. 551.

Sed quoniam, etc., "but since the mere enrolment does not of itself establish the right of citizenship."

Sit census, subj. of "essential part." H. 527, 2, 2).

Ita. By the fact of his registering; supply *ut censeri posset*.

Eis temporibus, etc., "at those very times when (in which) you allege that he;" supply *cum*. The reading *eis temporibus quæ* is given by some, where *quæ=quoad*, "in reference to which."

Adiit hereditates, "succeeded to inheritances," the legal term for taking possession of property left by will.

In beneficiis, etc., "had been recommended to the treasury for reward (or promotion)." Roman governors usually reported the names of persons who had specially distinguished themselves (*beneficiarii*). The fact that Archias was thus noticed was an admission of his citizenship.

Pro consule. The term of the consulship of Lucullus ended B.C. 74, but he remained as proconsul till B.C. 66.

Quære argumenta, etc., "search out other arguments (against his claim) if you can (find them)."

Nunquam, neque. For this use of the two negatives, II. 585, 2.

Suo judicio, "by his own opinion," i.e., by any facts which go to show that he did not regard himself entitled to citizenship.

Revincetur, "to be proved to be no citizen."

The argument proper here closes. Cicero devotes the rest of the oration to a panegyric on Archias.

CHAPTERS VI. AND VII.

VALUE OF POETRY AND LETTERS.

Cicero found in the congenial society of Archias the intellectual refreshment which he needed for his work. His own literary pursuits greatly conduced to the value and success of his advocacy. A liberal education is not essential to real virtue; but among the most perfect characters are those whose natures have been refined by literary and philosophical pursuits.

12. *Tanto opere*=*tantopere*, abl. of manner.

Quia suppeditat, etc., "(I will tell you) it is because he furnishes that with which."

Ubi=(*id*) *quo*, abl. of means; repeat *ubi* before *aurcs*—here==*in quo*.

Reficiatur. Why subj.? H. 500.

Convicio, "with the wrangling of litigants," in the court-room. The student should notice the inceptive force of *conquiescant*, "may begin to find repose." H. 281.

Suppetere nobis posse, "that we can have what to say," literally, "that these should be present (furnished) to us," etc.

Quod. Construction?

Varietate rerum, "variety of causes."

Contentionem, "tension," a figure borrowed from the bending of a bow, and suggesting *relaximus*, "unbend," which follows.

Studiis, "literary pursuits."

Se ita litteris abdiderunt, "have so buried themselves in studies," or books. More commonly, *in litteras se abdere*. *Litteris*, abl. of instrument (of seclusion); though some regard it as dative—"in which" the student finds repose.

Ut possint ulferre, etc., "as to have been able to contribute nothing resulting (no fruit) from these (*studiis*) to the common (weal), nor to bring forth anything to the view (of their fellows), and the clear light (of day)." Notice the striking contrast between the pursuits referred to in *abdiderunt*, and *aspectum lucemque*.

Me...pudeat; construe. of *me* and *quid*? Why subj.? H. 486, II.

Vivo, pres.=perf., "have lived." H. 467, 2.

Ut a nullius...abstraxerit, "a regard for leisure has never kept me from defending any one in peril, or protecting him in his rights."

Tempore=danger, crisis=peculiar circumstances at any given time. Its meaning in Cicero often determined only by context. Here in antithesis to *commodo*, interests, rights.

13. *Quis (est qui) reprehendat*, etc. For mood, see *pudeat* above. *Ad suas res*, "for celebrating festal days"—days dedicated to the gods, devoted to religious services, games, feasts, etc. Notice the gerundial construction. H. 562.

Tempestivis convivis, "to protracted banquets," sometimes commencing before the usual hour (three in summer and four in winter), and continuing late into the night.

Ceteris alii, in contrast with *egomet*. Distinguish *ceteris* from *alii* here.

Alveolo . . . pilæ, "the gaming-table . . . to ball-playing." The latter a favorite exercise with the Romans. Some editions give *aleæ*, "to gaming."

Ad recolenda, "for reviewing (cultivating again) these studies (of my youth)."

Ideo has its explanation in the clause *quod . . . facultas*, "because it is from these studies that this oratorical ability (*oratio et facultas*) is increased." For the hendialys in *oratio . . . facultas*, see H. 704, 2, = *orationis facultas*.

Quæ . . . illa. The former refers to his oratorical ability; the latter to his literary studies, or to such philosophical principles and maxims as are of practical use in life. *Hauriam*, dep. question. H. 525. Object of *sentio*?

14. *Nam nisi . . . litteris*, etc., "for, had I not persuaded myself from my youth by the (philosophical) precepts of many, and (a knowledge of many) literary works (=much reading), that there was nothing in life greatly to be sought after except (merited) praise and an honorable reputation (honor)," etc.

Litteris. H. 132.

In ea (*honestate*), and implying and including *laus*.

Parvi, "of small account." For case, H. 402, III., 1. What governs inf. *esse*?

Pro salute vestra, referring to his defeat of Cataline, the leader of *profligatorum hominum*. What genitive? H. 396, I.

Quæ jacerent . . . accederet, "which would all lie (buried) in darkness, unless the torch of literature were brought to bear on it."

Quam multas, etc., "how many delineations of the bravest men."

Expressas, "drawn to the life," an expression borrowed from modelling.

Non solum ad intuendum, follows *expressas*; "drawn . . . not only," etc.

Imitandum. By what general rule can the *gerund* be distinguished from the *gerundive*? Which have we in *administranda*; H. 559, 562.

15. *Quæret...fuerunt*, "some one will ask: 'what! were those distinguished men themselves, whose virtues (great qualities) have been handed down in literary works, instructed in that learning which you (so much) exalt by your praises?'"

Difficile est. Why *est*? (= *Longum est*, "it would be tedious"). Cicero evidently presents the difficulty as if being actually experienced.

Est certe: subject? Cicero is not at a loss for an answer.

Animo...virtute, what abl.? H. 428.

Natura...divino, "by the almost divine character of their natural gifts themselves."

Moderatos et graves, "men of prudence and character (influence)."

Ad laudem valuisse, "has oftener been effectual in attaining glory and virtue."

Atque idem ego, "and, at the same time, I." On *idem*, H. 151, 3.

Contendo. Select its dependent clauses.

Ratio quædam...doctrinæ, "a certain (systematic) training and moulding of the powers through learning;" lit., "of learning."

Illud nescio quid, "that I know not what." *Quid*=*aliquid*.

Solere, subject? Why *inf*?

16. *Ex hoc numero*, "of this number," i.e., of those who have added culture to great natural abilities.

Africanum, the younger Scipio; "Africanus," from his conquest of Carthage. Notice the force of *hunc*.

C. Lælius, a friend of this Scipio, and celebrated in "De Amicitia."

L. Furium, a contemporary, also devoted to Greek literature. Consult Cicero's "De Republica."

Illis temporibus doctissimum, "a very learned man for (in) those times."

M. Catonem, the censor. He commenced the study of Greek literature when quite advanced in years; aged eighty-five at death, hence *senem*. Note the force of *ille*. Subject of Cicero's "Cato Major."

Qui profecto, "these, certainly."

Ad percipiendam virtutem. Which word is governed by *ad*? "In comprehending and practising virtue."

Adjurantur, etc., "had they not derived continual aid." Why *impf.*? H. 486, 4; 510, 1.

Adversionem, etc., "you would regard this mode of employing the mind as most appropriate to a man of culture, and to a liberal-minded citizen."

Nam cetera, etc., "for all other pursuits (*remissiones*) are restricted and not suited to all times, nor to every age and place."

Secundas res. H. 441, 4.

Rusticantur, "they go with us to our country villas."

CHAPTERS VIII. AND IX.

REMARKABLE POETICAL TALENTS OF ARCHIAS

This of itself should entitle him to citizenship, especially as he has proved his devotion to the land of his adoption, by celebrating Roman victories in his verses.

17. *Quod si*, etc., "and even if we ourselves could neither prosecute these studies, nor taste (the pleasure) by our own perceptions."

Tam agresti ac duro, "so rude and unfeeling."

Roscii morte, "by the death of R." A celebrated comedian, supposed to have been a native of Gaul, and one of Cicero's instructors in elocution. This is the only passage which definitely refers to his death.

Qui cum esset, etc., "who, though he died an old man, yet on account of his extraordinary skill and grace, seemed as if he ought not to die at all."

Cum="although." H. 515.

Ergo ille, etc., (argument *a fortiori*), "he, thereupon, merely by the movement of his body, conciliated so much affection from us all."

Incredibiles, "surpassing belief."

Celeritatem, "the rapid action."

Utar enim, "for I will avail myself" (use).

In hoc . . . dicendi (see chap. II.), "in which I am wandering so far from the point."

Cum litteram scripsisset, "when he had not written a single letter." H. 132; 518, II.

Quæ tum agerentur, "which were then under discussion." H. 527, 3.

Ex tempore, "off-hand;" results due rather to natural genius or "inspiration," than to studied effort.

18. *Revocatum* (vidi eum), "when requested to repeat;" when *encored*, as we would say.

Commotatis . . . sententiis, "with a complete change of words and thoughts."

Ut ad . . . perveniret, "that he attained to the praise."

Veterum scriptorum, "of the old writers;" *i.e.*, bestowed on the celebrated Greek poets and authors.

Sic. H. 704, II. 6.

Doctrina constare, "depends upon learning." H. 414, 2, 1).

Natura ipsa valere, "is powerful by (the powers of) nature herself;" *i.e.*, derives his power, etc.

Quasi divino quodam, etc., "as it were by a kind of divine influx." H. 456, 2.

Suo jure, "in his own right." See chap. I., sec. 1.

Ille Ennius, "our well-known Ennius," often called the father of Roman song; born in Calabria B.C. 239; composed tragedies in imitation of Greek tragedians, satiric dramas, etc. Served as centurion in the second Punic War; died B.C. 184.

Quod...videantur, "since they seem to come recommended to us in the light as it were of some eminent gift from (of) the gods." H. 520, II.

19. *Humanissimos homines*, "men of the highest culture," in contrast to *nulla barbaria*. *Poete*, H., 396. V.

Saxa et solitudines, etc., "rocks and deserts respond to his voice." The reference is probably to Orpheus, who is credited with having not only charmed wild beasts, but even with having moved trees and rocks by the power of his music.

Colophonii, "the citizens of Colophon," a city of Ionia in Asia Minor. *Chii*, "citizens of Chios," now Scio, an island in the Ægean Sea.

Salamis, an island in the Saronic Gulf.

Smyrna, in Ionia. The names of the cities thus claiming Homer are given in the verse,

"Smyrna, Rhodes, Colophon, Salamis, Chios, Argos, Athenæ."

The claim of Smyrna is now regarded as the best.

Cicero argues: "If so many cities contended for the honor of being the birth-place of Homer, Rome should not disregard the honor of having such a distinguished poet as Archias as one of her citizens."

Delubrum ejus. Strabo says that he saw τὸ Ὀμήρειον in Smyrna.

Alienum. Homer was, of course, *alienus* to six out of the seven cities.

Hunc vivum, "this man while still alive,"—Archias.

Noster, "our countryman."

Olim, "already for a long time."

Studium...ingenium, "zeal...talent."

Cimbricas res attigit, "he attempted the subject of the Cimbrian War, *i.e.*, the campaign of Marius and Catulus against the Cimbri, B.C. 102.

Adolescens. H. 363, 3.

Ipsē illi C. Mario, "to the celebrated C. M. himself." Note the force of *illi*. H. 450, 5.

Durior ad, "too rugged for," *i.e.*, incapable of appreciating these literary pursuits.

20. *Qui non...patiantur*, "as not readily to allow."

Praconium, literally, "the heralding."

Themistoclem illum, "that celebrated Themistocles."

Athenis. Case? H. 421.

Quod acroama, "what agreeable sound," *i.e.*, performer. Ex Greek ἀκροάομαι, and in Latin more frequently used of the *singer* than the *song*. An indirect question here; hence subj. "What theme or whose voice he listened to with the greatest pleasure."

A quo...predicaretur (obj. of *dixisse*), "his by whom his own merits were best proclaimed."

L. Plotinum—an orator and rhetorician, who, it is said, established the first school of rhetoric at Rome.

21. *Mithridaticum bellum*, etc., "the whole Mithridatic war...has been described in verse by my friend here."

Totum, the whole of the war in which Lucullus was engaged; B.C. 73-66.

Qui libri, "these books," of the poem of Archias.

Lucullo imperante, "with Lucullus as commander;" abl. abs.

Pontum, a country in north-east part of Asia Minor, south of Euxine.

Natura et regione vallatum, "though defended by the natural character of the district;" literally, "by nature herself and the

district." What figure? H. 704, II. 2. Pontus was protected on the north by the sea, enclosed on the other sides by mountains, and guarded by seventy-five fortresses."

Armeniorum . . . fudit. In B.C. 69, Tigranes was defeated by Lucullus; the army of the former, 200,000; that of the latter, 10,000. Tigranes remarked on seeing the Romans, "If they come as ambassadors, they are too many; if as soldiers, too few." They however proved more than a match for the Armenians.

Populi Romani laus est, "to the Roman people belongs the praise."

Cyzicus, a city of Mysia, in alliance with Rome; besieged by Mithridates, but relieved by Lucullus, B.C. 73.

Ore ac faucibus, etc., "and from the devouring jaws of the entire war." Notice the spirited reference in these words.

Nostra . . . predicabitur, "will be reported and celebrated as ours." Construe *nostra* with *pugna*, subject of *feretur* and *prædicabitur*.

Pugna navalis. Lucullus here destroyed the fleet of Mithridates, B.C. 73.

Tenedum, near the site of ancient Troy.

Nostra . . . monumenta, "ours are the trophies, ours the monuments; ours the triumphs."

22. *Africano superiori*, Africanus Major.

In sepulchro, "on the tomb." The tomb of the Scipios is still to be seen near the Porta Capena on the Appian Way.

Hujus proavus Cato, "Cato, great grandfather of this Cato." *Hujus* would lead us to suppose he was in court.

Omnes. These names are all prominently connected with the second Punic war. Maximus, called "the shield of Rome;" Marcellus, "the sword of Rome."

CHAPTER X.

The fame of Archias was more extended and enduring, because he wrote in Greek; and, had he not been a citizen already, he might have been rewarded with this privilege by the generals in whose praise he had sung.

Illum....Rudinum hominem, "him (Ennius) a native of Rudiaë." This native of a place so obscure is here strongly contrasted with Archias of Heraclea.

23. *Græcis versibus.* Archias wrote in Greek; Ennius in Latin.

Orbis....definiuntur, "are bounded only by the limits of the world."

Quo....pervenerint, "that wherever the weapons of our hands have reached." Why subj.? H. 527, 3.

Quod cum....ampla sunt, "because as these things are honorable in a high degree for the people themselves."

Hæc=having one's deeds celebrated in literary works.

De vita, "at the peril of life."

Periculorum incitamentum, "inducement to face dangers and toils;" lit., of perils and labors.

24. *Scriptores rerum suarum*, "historians of his exploits." Among these were Aristobulus, Ptolemaus and Anaximenes. Their works are now lost.

Cum....adstitisset, "when he stood on the Sigeum." H. 518, II. Sigeum, a promontory on the coast of Troy.

Achillis, hero of the Iliad. A mound is still pointed out as the tomb of Achilles.

Qui...inveneris, "who has found;" i.e., since you have found. H. 519.

Obruisset; for subj., H. 510, 1.

Noster hic Magnus; *noster* in contrast to *ille* above. Pompey, who at the time of this trial was in Pontus, is referred to.

Theophranes, an intimate friend of Pompey, who wrote a history of his campaign in the East.

Civitate donavit. H. 384, 1.

Rustici ac milites, "of rustic habits, and mere soldiers;" hence not likely to care particularly for literary distinction.

25. *Credo*, "I suppose," both here and in the following sentence to mark irony.

Ut...donaretur, "that he should be presented with citizenship by some commander of ours." For subj., H. 492, 1.

Potuit. H. 510, 2; 512, 2.

Sulla...repudiasset. H. 503, 2, 1); 510.

Quem nos, etc., "that Sulla, whom we know (once saw) in a public assembly, when a wretched poet from among the common people had presented a petition to him, because he had composed an *epigram* on him (in his praise), only in alternate verses somewhat long, to have at once ordered a reward to be given," etc. The merit of the piece was its metrical regularity, in alternate hexameters and pentameters; it was not true *poetry*.

Quem, subject of *jubere*. This construction not so common in Cicero as in Cæsar, for example.

Qui...expetisset, the antecedent of *qui* is *is*, subject of *expetisset*. *Tamen*, "yet," refers to *mali*.

26. *Per Lucullos*. L. Metellus Pius was first cousin of the Luculli.

Impetravisset, potential subj. What is its object?

Qui...cuperet, etc., "especially as he (Metellus) so much desired that a history of his affairs should be written."

Corduba natis, "born at Cordova," a town in Spain, the birth-place of Lucan and the two Senecas.

Pingue quiddam . . . peregrinum, "though uttering (sounding) something rude (dull) and provincial."

Aures, "attention."

CHAPTERS XI. AND XII.

The love of fame, a natural and praiseworthy instinct. Cicero felt additional interest in his friend, seeing that his own consulship might be immortalized by his writings. Conclusion.—He asks that Archias be ranked among them as a citizen, because (1) of his personal literary merits; (2) of his legal claims; (3) of the fame which he had already conferred upon the Roman people.

Hoc, "this;" *i.e.*, our love of fame.

Sed . . . ferendum, "but to be openly acknowledged by us."

Optimus quisque, etc., "the nobler a man is the more he is influenced by fame." H. 458, 1.

Libellis. Why not *libris*?

In eo ipso, etc., "in that very instance in which they proclaim their contempt for panegyric and notoriety, they desire to have their fame and name preserved."

Predicari, used impersonally.

27. *Decimus Brutus*, grandfather of the Brutus who aided in Caesar's assassination.

Templorum. Pliny speaks of a temple built by him in honor of Mars, near the circus Flaminius.

Martis, meton. for *belli*.

Prope armati, "fresh from the scene of war;" lit., "almost armed."

Togati, "in the garb of peace."

*A....honore....abhorre*re, "to disregard the honor."

28. *Me....indicabo*, "I will reveal myself," i.e., my own feelings.

Quas res; doubtless referring to the part he took against Cataline.

Attigit hic....inchoavit, "this one has touched upon and begun to celebrate in verse." From *inchoavit*, it would appear that the poem was not finished.

Quibus auditis, "and when I heard these verses" (of Archias).

Laudis et gloria. H. 396, V.

Quid est quod....exerceamus, "what reason is there why." Supply *propter* with *quod*. H. 501, I. 1.

29. *Si nihil....in posterum*, "if the soul did not look forward into the future."

Eisdem, i.e., *regionibus*, "by the same limits."

Frangeret, "exhaust," break down.

Augeretur. H. 465, 1.

Nunc, "now, indeed," as matters actually stand—a transition from the supposition in *si nihil*, etc.

Virtus, power, impulse.

Noctes ac dies. Construction?

Non....dimittendum, "ought not to let pass into forgetfulness;" lit., "to be measured off with."

30. *Parvi animi*, "if so narrow a mind." Cicero seldom uses this genitive. H. 401.

Usque....spatium, "even to the last moment of life."

Statuas et imagines; the former, statues, placed in temples and public places; the latter, busts and portraits, often wax images of ancestors, kept in their *atria*.

Summis ingeniis, "by men of the highest talent."

Expressam et politam, "accurately drawn and nicely finished ;
i.e., drawn to the life, with all the polish of which it is capable.

Omnia . . . spargere—*me disseminare*. *Omnia*, object of *spargere*
and *disseminare*, of which *me* is subject.

In gerendo, "in the midst of doing them."

A meo sensu . . . est, "will be beyond the reach of my consciousness."

Sapientissimi homines, Socrates, Plato, etc., who taught the
immortality of the soul.

Mei, "of my very self."

Nunc quidem certe, "now, indeed, at all events."

Cogitatione . . . speque, "by some anticipation and hope of it."

31. *Pulore eo*, "of such modest worth." Abl. charac., H. 428.

Quem. Antecedent?

Vetustate, "by their long-continued intimacy."

Causa ejusmodi, "with such a cause." Abl. charac.

Beneficio legis, "by the favor of the law" (of Silvanus and Carbo).

Municipii=Heraclea.

Si qua . . . debet esse, "if . . . should be of any weight."

Humana, "on the part of men ;" *divina*, "on the part of gods."

Ornavit, "has celebrated."

Profitetur, in his forthcoming poem, "De Ciceronis Consulatu."

His recentibus . . . periculis, Cataline's conspiracy, crushed only
the year before.

Itaque=*sanctique*.

In vestram . . . fidem, "under your assured protection."

32. *Qua de causa*, etc. ; construe, *Confido, judices, ea quæ pro
mea consuetudine, dici de causa breviter simpliciterque, probata
esse omnibus*.

Probatu . . . omnibus, "have approved themselves, even while
I spoke, to all of you." H. 388, 1.

Communiter de ipsius studio, "concerning his pursuit in general;" i.e., generally on the art of poetry.

In bonam partem accepta, "taking in good part;" literally, "received and placed upon the side of good."

Qui judicium exercet "who conducts the trial," viz., Q. Cicero, brother of the speaker, who as prætor presided on this occasion.

Certo, "certainly." *Certe* usually="at least," "at any rate." *Certe scio*=*certum est me scire*, "I am fully convinced." *Certo scio*=*certum est quod scio*, "my knowledge is accurate," etc.

RETRANSLATION.

SHORT IMITATIVE EXERCISES.

As far as possible use Cicero's language and imitate his style.

CHAPTER I.

1. *Translate, and, from your own translation, retranslate,* "Quod si....debemus." "Etenim ...continentur."
2. *Turn into Latin,* "And, lest any one should chance to wonder that this is asserted by me, not even I have been wholly devoted to this one pursuit." "I will cause you to think that Archias is truly one of us."

CHAPTER II.

1. "Quod si mihi....fuisse." "Sed ne....abhorreat."
2. "A person of this description has been very little represented in controversies." "He never failed to display his knowledge of oratory."

CHAPTER III.

1. "Hac tanta....Catulo." "Sed jam....senectuti."
2. "For as soon as Archias emerged from boyhood, he gave himself to literary pursuits." "It happens to some men to be in power many years."

CHAPTER IV.

1. "Hic tu....omnes." "An non....auctoritatem."
2. "Inasmuch as this state was (on terms) of the most equal privilege, he wished himself to be enrolled in that state." "After a somewhat long interval, the official proof was secured."

CHAPTER V.

1. "Quæ cum....adscriptus." "Quære....revincetur."
2. "The tables of Appius, it is well known, were kept very carelessly." "This man was reported to the senate among many others."

CHAPTER VI.

1. "Me autem....retardarit." "Sed pleni....accederet."
2. "Let those be ashamed who have so buried themselves in literary pursuits as to find no time for public duties." "My desire for riches has never kept me from duty."

CHAPTER VII.

1. "Ego multus....fateor." "Nam ceteræ....rusticantur."
2. "Cicero says that we should regard this occupation of the mind as tending to refinement." "Men of prudence and character say that he has great oratorical ability."

CHAPTER VIII.

1. "Sit igitur....moveamur." "Quod si....videremus."
2. "How often have I seen this Archias make verses relating to public affairs!" "Archias claims this privilege in his own right."

CHAPTER IX.

1. "Ergo illi....celebrandam." "Neque enim....patiatur."
2. "The war against Mithridates was a severe contest, and it was well described by this man." "With this man as commander, a triumph will be celebrated at Rome."

CHAPTER X.

1. "Nam si....continentur." "Itaque....potuit."
2. "I suppose if Archias had not been a citizen, he would not have brought this to pass." "Shall we not admit him to citizenship?"

CHAPTER XI.

1. "Quare in qua....abhorreere." "Nullam enim....exerceamus."
2. "Are there not implanted in every good man certain principles of virtue?" "Who says that the soul does not look forward into the future?"

CHAPTER XII.

1. "Hæc vero....delector." "Quæ de causa... certo scio."
 2. "Wherefore preserve this man of modesty and virtue."
- "It is said that Cicero's brother conducted this trial."

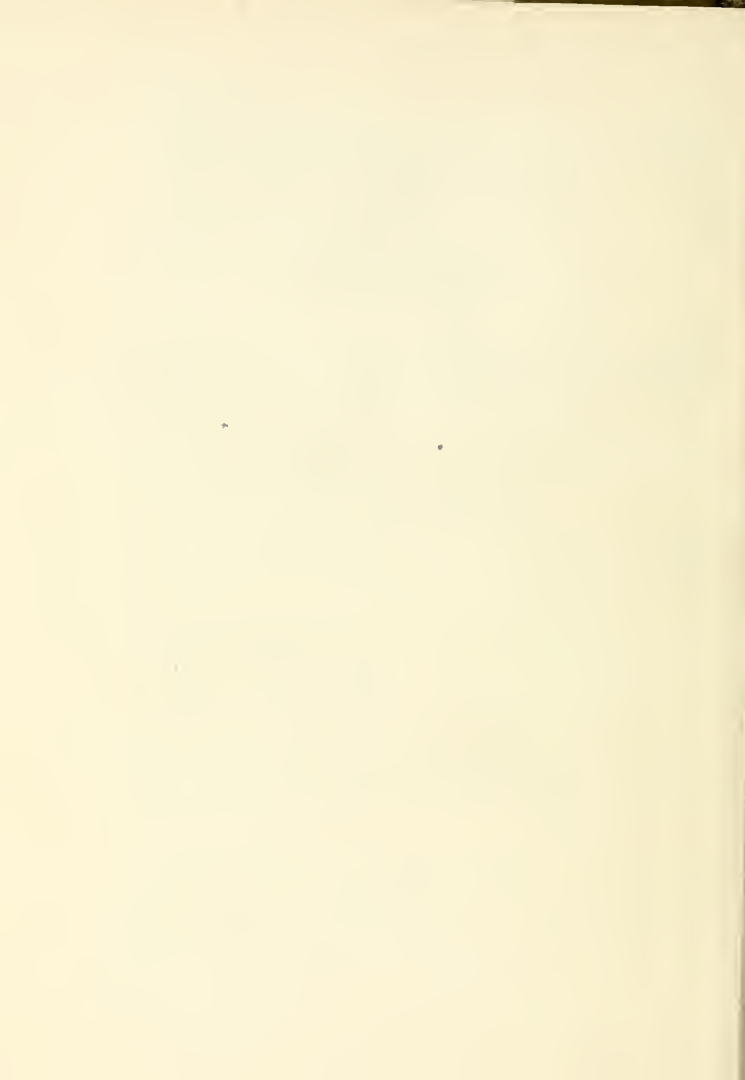
SYNONYMES.

One or more of the words below, grouped as synonymous, is found in this oration. For *detailed explanations* the student is referred to Smith's "Principia Latina," Part IV., and to "Rams-horn's Synonymes," by Lieber.

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CICERO PRO ARCHIA.

VOCABULARY.

A, ablr. for the cognomen Aulus. Upon voting tablets, A. denoted *absolvo*. In dates, A. D.=*ante diem*; A. U. C.=*anno urbis conditæ*.

â, âb, abs, prcp. with abl., (Sansc. *apa*; Greek ἀπό,) a, only before consonants; ab, before vowels and consonants; abs, confined almost exclusively to the combination *abs te*. Cicero latterly preferred *a te*, in which he was followed by later authors. The fundamental signification of *ab* is *departure* from some given point, (opposite of *ad*, = motion to a fixed point). Hence=*from, away, out of; down from; since, after; by, by means of*.

ab-dico, âre, âvi, âtum, tr. (dico, to proclaim), *to resign, refuse, renounce*.

ab-ditus, a, um, part. and adj. (abdo), *hidden, concealed*.

âb-eo, îre, ii, Itum, intr. *to go away, depart*.

âb horreo, êre, ui, intr. (horreo, to shrink from), *to be free from, at variance with, to disregard, differ from*.

ablâtus, a, um, part. (aufero), *carried off, swept away, destroyed*.

absens, entis, part. (absun), *absent, at a distance; illo absente*, "in his absence."

abs-trâho, êre, traxi, tractum, tr., *to draw or drag away, withdraw, remove, detach, alienate*.

ab-sum, esse, fui, intr., *to be absent, away or distant from; beyond the reach of*.

ac, conj., *and, as, than; aliter ac*, "otherwise than;" *idem ac fuit*, "the same as he was."

accêdo, êre, cessi, cessum, intr. (ad, celo), *to go near to, approach; to be ad led*=passive of *addo*.

acceptus, a, um, part. and adj. (accipio), *welcome, agreeable*.

accîdo, êre, cîdi, intr. (ad cado), *to fall, fall upon; befall, occur, happen*.

accipio, êre, cêpi, ceptum, tr. (ad capio), *to receive, gain, accept, take; learn, comprehend; endure, suffer; undertake*.

accommodâtus, a, um, part. and adj. (accommodo), *suitable, fixed, fitted, conformable*.

Accommodo, âre, âvi, âtum, tr. (ad, commodo), *to adapt, fit, put on, suit, accommodate*.

accurâtus, a, um, adj. (accuro), *careful, exact, studied, elaborate*.

accurate, adv. (accuratus), *accurately, with care, nicely, exactly*.

accûso, âre, âvi, âtum, tr. (ad, causa), *to accuse, reproach, blame, impeach, with abl. or gen. of charge*.

âcer, âcris, acre, adj. (acuo, to sharpen), *sharp, pointed, keen, active, violent, hot, hasty*.

acerbîtas, âtis, f. (acerbus), *harshness, bitterness, acerbity, anger, sorrow, hardship*.

Achâia, æ, f., a country in the northern part of the Peloponnesus.

Achilles, is, m., the hero of the *Iliad* of Homer.

ācroāma, ātis, anything heard with pleasure, an entertainer at a table; as by music=*a performer*.

actio, ōnis, f. (*ago*), a pleading, management of a suit, action, gestulation, indictment, speech of a prosecutor.

actum, i, n., (*ago*), an act, transaction, measure; gen. in pl. = "actions," "exploits."

ad, prep. with acc., from A.D. 400 written also *at*, (opp. of *ab*), to, towards, in, ut, near, among; until, about; *ad multam noctem*, "until late at night;" *ad hunc modum*, "as follows;" with acc. of gerundive to denote purpose; with numerals, about, to the number of.

adæquo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (*æquo*), to equalize, keep up with.

ad-do, ěre, didi, ditum, tr. (*do*, to place, found only in compounds), to add, join to.

ad-eo, ire, ii, itum, tr. and intr., to go, approach, enter upon, visit, attack.

ad-huc, adv., to this place, so far, hitherto, as yet, still.

ad-imo, ěre, ěmi, ěptum, tr. (*emo*, to acquire), to take to one's self, take; take away, remove, strip, rob of.

aditus, us, m. (*adeo*), a going to, access, approach; possibility, leave to approach; an entrance, avenue, interview.

ad-jungo, ěre, junxi, junctum, tr., to add, join, annex, bind to, grant.

ad-jūvo, āre, jūvi, jūtum, tr., to help, aid; profit, avail, be of use; cherish, foster, maintain.

ad-ministro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (*ministro*, to serve), to manage, execute, carry out; guide, administer.

ad-mīrātio, ōnis, f. (*admiror*), admiration, wonder, astonishment.

ad-mīror, āri, ātus sum, dep., to wonder, gaze at, strive after a thing from admiration of it.

ad-mōneo, ěre, ui, itum, tr., to warn, advise, remind, suggest, urge.

adōlescens, entis, m. (*adoleseo*), a youth, young man, between *puer* and *juvenis*, from the 15th or 17th until

past the 30th year; often until near the 40th. Cicero calls himself *adolescens* when in his 44th year.

adōlescētia, æ, f., (*adolescens*), youth, time of youth, [= *ἐφηβία, ἡλικία*.]

ad-orno, āre, āvi, ātum, tr., to prepare a thing for some definite object, to get ready, furnish, equip, [= *κοσμέω*], decorate, embellish.

ad-scisco, ěre, scivi, scitum, tr. (*sciseo*, to seek to know), to take or receive a thing with knowledge, admit, join to.

ad-scribo, ěre, psi, ptum, (= *ascribo*), tr., to enroll, assign, ascribe.

ad-sisto, ěre, stiti, intr. (*sisto*, to stand), to stand by or near, be present.

ad-sum, esse, adui or affui, intr., to be present, aid, assist; *adesse animo*, "to perceive;" to appear before a tribunal, be of good courage.

adventus, us, m. (*advenio*), approach, arrival.

adversus, a, um, part. and adj. (*adverto*), turned to, opposite, against; *res adversæ*, "unfavourable circumstances," adversity.

adversus, prep. with acc., against, opposite to, in relation to.

æquus, a, um, adj. (Sansk. *eka*, one; or Greek, *ἕκκα*), even, level; suitable, favourable; just, reasonable. — *Æquo animo*, "with great composure."

ærarium, ii, n. (*ærarius*, relating to the treasury), the treasury; the place in the temple of Saturn, at Rome, where the public treasure was kept; τὸ ταμείον, τὸ κοινόν.

ærarius, a, um, adj. (*æs*, brass, money), pertaining to or made of copper, bronze; relating to the treasury; as a noun, "coppersmith."

ætās, ātis, f. (contracted from *ævitas*, from *ævum*, age), period of life, age, old age. Life was divided into *pueritia*, from birth to 15th year; *adulescentia*, from that time to the 30th; *juventus*, to 45th; age of the *seniores* to the 60th; *senectus*, from that till death. This division not strictly adhered to.

æternus, a, um, adj. (*ævum*), eternal, perpetual, everlasting.

affero, ferre, attuli, allatum, tr. (ad, fero), *to apply, bring to; offer, present; cause, effect, produce.*

afficio, ěre, feci, factum, tr. (ad facio), *to affect, influence, visit, treat.* With *poena* or *supplicio*, “to punish.”

afflũo, ěre, xi, xum, intr., to flow to or towards, abound in, overflow.

Africa, Africanus (see notes).

ago, ěre, ěgi, actum, tr., to put in motion, drive, lead, (orig. of cattle), carry away, pursue; to express; gratias agere, “to express, give thanks;” perform, accomplish, manage, plead in a court of justice. (Gr. ἄγω; Germ. jagen, to hunt, drive).

agrestis, e, adj. (ager), pertaining to fields, wild, rustic, boorish; (opp. of refined citizen, urbanus, as ἄγριος is opp. of ἀστέριος).

aiō, defect. (H. 297, II. 1). Cicerō wrote pres. indic. aiō. To say, affirm, assert. Aiunt, or ut aiunt, “they say,” “as they say,” = Gr. ὡς ᾠασι; Fr. ou dit; Germ. man sagt. Quid ais? = τί λέγεις; “what?” “what do you say?”

alea, æ, f., a game of dice, gaming, gambling.

Alexander, dri, m., Alexander the Great, King of Macedonia, and conqueror of the world.

aliēnus, a, um, adj. (alius), belonging to another, foreign, strange; of places, unfavourable, unsuitable. Alienus, i, “a stranger,” “foreigner.”

aliquando, adv. (aliquis), sometime or other, at some time, at length.

aliquis, or aliqui, qua, quid, or quod, pron. indef. (alius, quis), some one, any one, some, any, anything.

aliquo, adv. (aliquis), somewhere, somewhere, to some place.

aliter, adv. (alius), otherwise, differently. Non aliter, “not otherwise” = “just as.” Non aliter nisi, “by no other means,” “except.” Aliter esse, “to be of a different nature.”

alius, a, ud, adj. (H. 151), other, another. Alius, alius, “one, an-

other;” alii, alii. “some, others.” *ālo, ěre, ui, itum and altum, tr., to nourish, support, sustain, foster, confirm.*

alter, ěra, ěrum, adj. (H. 151), one of two, the other. Alter, alter, “the one, the other.” Alteri, orum, “the others,” “the second party.”

altus, a, um, adj. (alo), high, tall, full grown.

alveolus, i, m. (H. 315, 2), a gum-in-board; lit., a little hollow (alveus), a tray, tub.

āmans, antis, part. and adj. (amo), loving, fond of, attached to.

amicitia, æ, f. (amicus), friendship, alliance, league between nations, = foedus.

amicus, a, um, adj. (amo) friendly, loving, well-disposed. Amicus, i, “a friend.”

āmo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr., to love, like, find pleasure in.

āmor, ōris, m. (amo), love, affection.

amplus, a, um, adj. (am, around; pleo, to fill), of large extent, great, spacious; magnificent, noble, dignified, renowned, illustrious.

an, conj. Introduces the second part of a disjunctive question, or a sentence implying doubt; whether, or.

Anceps, cipitis, adj. (an = amb, two, double; caput, a head), having two heads, doubtful. See biceps, præceps, etc.

ango, ěre, anxī, tr. (ἄγχω, to press tight, strangle), to vex, distress.

angustus, a, um, adj. (ango), narrow, strait, contracted, restricted.

ānīma, æ, f., breath, life, existence; the soul, spirit.

ānīmus, i, m., the mind, soul, intellect, reason, memory, consciousness; the will, courage, arrogance.

annus, i, m., a year.

ante, prep. with acc. (ἀντά) before, of time and space; adv., previously, before.

antea, adv. (ante, is), before, formerly.

antē-cello, ěre, intr. (cello, to

urge), *to excel, to surpass.*

antē-quam, conj., *sooner than.*

antiquus, a, um, adj. (ante) *ancient, old.*

Antiqui, "the ancients," "ancient writers."

apud, prep. with acc., *at, by, near, before, in the presence of, with, among, at the house of.*

apērio, ire, ērti, ērtum, tr. *to open.*

Archias, æ, m., A. Licinius Archias. (See Biographical Sketch and Introd. to Notes.)

arma, ōrum, n., *arms, weapons; war.*

ars, artis, f., *skill, art, faculty; method, knowledge.*

artifex, icis, m. and f. (ars, facio), *an artist* (see 5).

ascribo, ēre, psi, ptum, tr. (ad, scribo), *to enroll, assign, ascribe.*

Asia, æ, f., *Asia, Asia Minor*; in sec. 3, including Syria; the Roman province of Asia, embracing western part of Asia Minor.

asservo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ad, servo), *to keep, preserve.*

āt, conj., *but, still, yet, but at least.*

Athenæ, ārum, f., *Athens.*

atque or ac, conj. (H. 587, I, 3). *and, and also, and especially*; in comparisons, *as, than. Aliter ac, "otherwise than."*

attendo, ēre, tendi, tentum, tr. (ad tendo), *to attend to, observe, consider.*

aurum, i, n., *gold.*

aversus, a, um, part. and adj. (a, verto), *turned away; averse, disinclined.*

āvus, i, m., *grandfather.*

B.

barbāria, æ, f. (barbarus), *a foreign country, savage nation.*

barbārus, a, um, adj., *foreign, strange; wild, savage, uncivilized, barbarous*; noun, "a foreigner."

bēnignē, adv. (benignus, kind), *kindly, in a friendly manner.*

benignitas, ātis, f., *kindness, benignity.*

bestia, æ, f., *a beast* (sec. 5).

bōnum, i, n. (bonus), *a benefit, good thing, advantage. Bona, ōrum, "property," "goods."*

bōnus, a, um, adj., *good, excellent, sound.*

brēviter, adv. (brevis, short), *with few words.*

C.

C., abbrev. for Caius (or Gaius), a Roman prænomen.

cālāmītas, ātis, f., *calamity, loss, misfortune.*

cāpio, ēre, cēpi, captum, tr., *to take, receive, contain, grasp, capture, occupy, gain, reach.*

cantus, us, m. (cano), *singing, in sec. 8, song.*

carus, a, um, adj., *dear, beloved, prized.*

Cāto, ōnis, m., see notes on sec. 3, 7, 9.

Cātulus, i, m., note sec. 3.

causa, æ, f., *reason, cause, ground, motive. Causā, "for the sake of," "on account of." = prep. with gen.*

Cēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum, intr., *to go, to go forth, yield, retire.*

cēlēber, bris, bre, adj., *much frequented, crowded, populous, famous, celebrated.*

cēlēbritas, ātis, f. (celeber), *fame, renown, celebrity, sec. 3.*

cēlēbro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr., *to attend in great numbers, celebrate, praise, proclaim.*

cēlērītas, ātis, f. (celer, swift), *rapidity, swiftness, speed, fleetness.*

cēlērīter, adv. (celer), *swiftly, quickly, speedily.*

ensor, ōris, m. (censeo), *a censor, a rigid judge of morals, one of the two Roman magistrates who enrolled the people according to rank and property.*

census, us, m. (censeo), *a census, enumeration, registration*; in sec. 5 = *a censor's roll; registered property.*

certō, adv. (certus), *for certain, certainly, surely.*

certus, a, um, adj. (cerno), *certain.*

definite, sure, fixed, established, faithful. *Certiorē facere*, "to inform."

Chii, ōrum, m. pl., inhabitants of Chios; sec. 8.

Cicēro, ōnis, m., M. Tullius Cicero, the famous orator.

Cilicia, æ, f., a country of A. Minor, on N. E. coast of Mediterranean.

circum, adv. (circus, a circle), around, about, all around; prep. with acc., around, about, near.

circumscribo, ěre, pŕi, ptum, tr., to define, enclose, confine, limit, circumscribe.

clārus, a, um, adj., clear, distinct, bright, loud, plain, renowned, famous.

Cn., abbr. for Cnæus (or Gnæus), a Roman prænomen.

cōgitatio, ōnis, f. (cogito), thinking, thought, reflection, anticipation, plan, design.

cōgito, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (con, agito), to consider, reflect upon, meditate, weigh, plan, design, intend.

cognatio, ōnis, f. (nascor), relationship, kindred.

cognitio, ōnis, f. (cognosco) acquaintance, legal inquiry, conception.

collegium, ii, n. (collega, a colleague), a company, guild, board, college.

colligo, ěre, lēgi, lectum, tr. (con, lego), to collect, adduce, assemble.

collōco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (con, loco), to lay, put, place, together, erect, arrange.

cōlo, ěre, cōlui, cultum, tr. (κολ, whence βοῦκόλος, a cowherd), to tend, till, cultivate, inhabit, honour, cherish.

Colōphōnii, ōrum, m. pl., Colophonians, sec. 8.

cōmes, itis, m. and f. (con, eo, to go), one who goes with another, companion, associate.

commemoratio, ōnis, f., a mentioning, recollection, sec. 11.

commendatio, ōnis, f., a recommendation, commendation.

commōdum, i, n. (commodus) ad-

antage, profit, gain, utility, convenience.

commōdus, a, um, adj., complete, perfect, fit, useful, convenient, commodious, friendly.

communiter, adv. (communis), in common, jointly, in general.

comprobo, āre, āvi, ātum, (con, probō), to approve, sanction, attest.

concedo, ěre, cessi, cessum, tr. and intr. (con, cedo), to go away, withdraw, yield, grant, allow, concede.

condicio, ōnis, f. (condico), condition, situation, state, nature, terms, agreement.

confēro, ferre, tūli, collatum, (con, fero), to bring together, collect, carry, direct, compare, fix, appoint.

confiteor, ěri, fessus sum, dep. (con, fateor), to confess, concede, admit.

conformo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (con, formo, to shape), to mould, form, shape.

consēcro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (con, sacro), to consecrate, dedicate.

consilium, ii, n., deliberation, consultation, counsel, advice plan, wisdom; a council.

consisto, ěre, stiti, stitum, intr. (con, sisto, to stand), to stand still, remain standing, consist of, depend upon.

constantia, æ, (constans) firmness, perseverance, consistency.

consto, are, stiti, statum, intr. (sto), to stand still, remain firm, to be composed of. *Constat*, "it is evident," "it is agreed."

consuetudo, inis, f. (consuetus, accustomed), custom, habit, usage, intimacy, friendly intercourse.

consul, ulis, m., a consul, one of the two presiding magistrates of the Roman commonwealth.

consulātus, us, m. (consul), consulate, consulship.

contemnō, ěre, tempsi, temptum, tr. (con, temno, to slight), to despise, scorn, esteem lightly, hold in contempt.

continens, entis, adj. (contineo), continent, temperate, self-controlled.

contineo, ěre, ni, tentum, tr. (con, teneo), to hold together, bind, guard, confine, embrace, check.

contingo, ěre, tigi, tactum, tr. and intr. (con, tango), to touch, border upon, extend to, happen, fall to one's lot.

contra, prep. and adv. *Prep.* with acc., over against, opposite to, against. *Adv.*, on the contrary, differently. *Contra atque*, "otherwise than," "in an opposite direction."

convenio, ěre, veni, ventum, tr. and intr. (venio), to come together, assemble, arrive; speak to, accost; be agreed upon. *Convenit*, "it is fit, suitable, proper."

conventus, us, m. (venio), a meeting, assembly, association.

convivium, ii, n. (vivo), a banquet, feast, entertainment.

copiosus, a, um, adj. (copia), well supplied, rich.

Corduba, æ, f., Cordova, a town in Spain.

corrumpo, ěre, rūpi, raptum, tr. (rumpo), to break, destroy, damage, corrupt.

cunctus, a, um, adj. (conjunctus), all together, all, the whole.

cūpio, ěre, ivi or ii, itum, tr., to desire, wish, to long for.

cura, æ, f. (quero), care, anxiety, diligence, attention, solicitude, trouble.

Cyzicēni, ōrum, m. pl., the Cyzicēnians. Note, sec. 9.

D.

D., abbrev. for Decimus.

damnatio, ōnis, f. (damno), condemnation.

dē, prep. with abl. 1. Space—from, away from; 2. Time—directly after, in, by, during; Cause, etc., on account of, concerning, in case of. *De vita*, "at the peril of life."

dēbeo, ěre, ni, itum, tr. (de, habeo), to owe, deserve; with inf., "to be in duty bound;" pass., "to be due."

dēcēdo, ěre, cessi, cessum, intr., to go from, depart, withdraw.

dēcōro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (decus, an ornament), to honour, grace.

dē-dico, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (dico, to dedicate), to dedicate, consecrate, sec. 8.

dēfendo, ěre, di, sum, tr., to ward off, repel, defend, protect.

dēfero, ferre, tuli, latum, tr., to bear, bring, or carry away; tell, report, inform; offer, produce, present, state, bestow.

deinde, adv., then, afterwards, next.

dēlectatio, ōnis, f. (delecto), amusement, delight, enjoyment.

dēlecto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr., to allure, please, delight, find pleasure in.

dēligo, ěre, lēgi, lectum, tr. (lēgo), to select, choose, levy, detail.

dēlubrum, i, n. (deluo, to wash), a shrine, temple.

dēnīque, adv., and then, at last, at length, in short, finally.

dēprīmo, ěre, pressi, pressum, tr. (premo), to sink, depress.

dēsīdero, āre, āvi, ātum, tr., to long for, desire, miss, feel the want of.

dēspicio, ěre, spexi, spectum, tr., to look down upon, despise.

dētrāho, ěre, traxi, tractum, tr., to draw off, remove, take from, detract, refuse.

dico, ěre, dixi, dictum, tr., to say, tell, mention, speak, appoint, name. *Causam dicere*, "to make a defense," sec. 4.

diffīcīlis, e, adj. (dis, facilis) *dī* *fi* cult, troublesome.

dignus, a, m., adj. (=dic-nus; δοξῶ, δόξα), worthy, deserving, suitable.

diligētia, æ, f. (diligens), carefulness, attention, diligence.

dīmīco, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (mico, to move quickly), to fight, struggle, contend.

dīmīcātio, ōnis, f., combat, struggle, contest.

dīmītto, ěre, mīsi, missum, tr., to send away, forth, out; let go, dismiss, discharge, release.

discīplina, æ, f. (disco, puer),

learning, instruction, knowledge, discipline, training.

dīa, diūtius, diūtissime, adv. (dies), for a long time, long; quam diu, "as long as."

divīno, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (divinus), to foresee, divine.

divīnus, a, um, adj (divus, divine), divine, godlike.

dō, dāre, cōdi, dātum, tr., to give, grant, offer, occasion. Aures dare, "to listen," "pay attention to."

dōmesticus, a, um, (domus), domestic, familiar, private, civil. Domestici, pl., a family, household.

dōmicīlium, i, n. (domus), a dwelling, abode, residence, home.

dōmus, us and i, f. (H. 119, 1), a house, home. Domi, "at home;" domum, "homeward"; domo, "from home."

dūbīto, āre, āvi, ātum, intr., to doubt, hesitate, delay.

dum, conj., while, as long as, until, provided, if.

dux, dūcis, m. and f. (duco), a leader, general, commander.

E.

e, ex, prep. with abl. (H. 434, 3), out of, from, away, after, because, on account of, through.

effēro, ferre, extūli, elātum, tr. (ex, fero), to bear, carry or bring out; extol, celebrate, publish.

effigies, ei, (effingo, to form), a likeness, portrait, sec 12.

ēnim, conj., for, indeed, in fact. ēpigramma, ātis, n., an epigram, sec 10.

equīdem, adv., verily, indeed. eīŕ ūo, ēre, rūpi, rūptum, (rapio), to tear or snatch out or away; liberate, rescue, free; take away.

erūdītus, a, um, part and adj. (erudio), instructed, learned.

et, conj., and, also, even. Et. et, "both. and," "not only. but also."

ētēnim, conj., for.

ētiam, conj. and adv. (et, jam), and also, likewise, besides, even, yet, indeed. Etiam atque etiam, "again

and again.

ēt-si, conj., although, even if.

ex-cedo, ēre, cessi, cessum, intr., to go out, away; depart, withdraw, retire, emerge.

excellens, entis, adj. (excello), excellent, surpassing.

Excito, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (eito), to call forth, arouse, summon, excite, animate, impel, raise up, restore.

Ex-cōlo, ēre, cōlui, cultum, tr., to cultivate, improve.

ex-erceo, ēre, ui, itum, tr., (exerceo), to exercise, occupy, practise, train, employ; to farm (the public revenues).

exercitatio, ōnis, f., use, exercise, practice, skill.

exiguus, a, um, adj. (ex-igo), scanty, small, meagre, limited.

eximius, a, um (ex-imo), select, distinguished, remarkable, excellent.

oxorno, āre, āvi, ātum, tr., to adorn, embellish, sec. 11.

expello, ēre, pūli, pulsum, tr., to drive out or away, expel, eject.

ex-ŕimo, ēre, pressi, pressum, tr. (premo), to press out, set forth, express, describe, draw.

exsilium, i, u. (exsul), exile, banishment.

expectatio, ōnis, f. (expecto), a waiting, expectation, anticipation.

exsisto, ēre, stiti, stitum, intr. (sisto), to stand forth, emerge, appear, arise, exist.

extra, prep. with acc. (exter), out of, outside of, beside, except.

F.

fācile, adv., easily, readily, well, undoubtedly.

fācilis, e, adj. (facio), easy to do, easy, ready.

fācio, ēre, fēci, factum, tr., to do, make, act, prepare, cause, render.

fācultas, ātis, f. (facilis), ability, opportunity, means, advantage.

fāma, æ, f. (fari), rumor, report, fame, reputation, glory, infamy.

familiāris, e, adj. (familia), belonging to the family, domestic, private,

familiar. *Res familiaris*, "private property." Subst., *a friend, acquaintance*.

fāteor, ēri, fassus sum, dep. (fari), *to confess, admit, acknowledge*.

fauces, ium, f. pl., *the throat, jaws; a defile*.

fēro, ferre, tāli, lātum, tr., *to bear, carry, bring; lead, move; bear, suffer; cause, report*.

festus, a, um, adj., *festal, festive, solemn*, sec. 6.

fides, ēi, f. (fido), *trust, faith, security, belief, pledge, fidelity, good faith*. *In fidem accipere*, sec. 12, "to receive under one's protection."

finis, is, m., *limit, boundary, territory, end, conclusion*.

fio, fieri, factus sum, intr., *to be made or done, become, occur, arise, happen*. *Certior fieri*, "to be informed."

federatus, a, um, adj. (foedus), *confederate, allied*.

foedus, ēris, n., *a league, treaty, alliance*.

fons, tis, m., *a fountain, source*.

forensis, e, adj. (forum), *at the bar, forensic*.

foris, adv., *without, outside, out of doors, away*.

fortassē, adv. (fors), *perhaps, possibly*.

fortis, e, adj. (fero), *strong, brave, bold, fearless*.

fortiter, adv. (fortis), *strongly, bravely, boldly*.

frāter, tris, *a brother*.

frēquens, tis, adj., *repeated, frequent, full, crowded*.

fructus, us, m. (fruo), *use, enjoyment; fruit, profit, produce, income, reward; effect, result*.

G.

Gabinus, ii, m., Q. Gabinus, *a praetor*, sec. 5.

gens, gentis, f. (gigno, to beget), *a tribe, race, nation*.

gēnus, ēris, n., *birth, descent, race, people, class, kind, style, nature*.

gēro, ēre, gessi, gestum, tr., *to*

bear, carry, manage, carry on, wage. *Res gestae*, "deeds," "exploits."

gloria, æ, f., *glory, renown, fame, reputation*.

Græcia, æ, f., *Greece*; sc. *magna*, (=S. Italy.)

Gratius, ii, m., Gratius, *the prosecutor of Archias*.

grātuitus, a, um, adj. (gratis), *free, spontaneous, voluntary*.

gravis, e, adj., *heavy, weighty, important, grave, dignified, severe, difficult*.

H.

hābeo, ēre, ui, itum, tr., *to have, hold, possess; consider, regard, know*. *Gratiam habere*, "to be grateful."

haurio, ire, hansi, haustum, tr., *to draw, take, derive*, sec. 6.

Hēracleā, or Hēracleia, æ, f., *a city on the coast of Lucania, in S. Italy*; sec. 4.

Heracliensis, e, adj., *pertaining to Heraclea*; subst., *a Heracleum*.

hērēditas, ātis, (heres, an heir), *an inheritance*.

hic, hæc, hōc, dem. pron., *this, it, the latter*. Hoc, abl., "on this account."

Hōmērus, i, m., Homer, *celebrated Greek poet*.

hōmo, inis, m. and f., *a man, human being, person*.

hōnestas, ātis, f. (honestus), *honour, honesty, integrity*.

hōneste, adv. *honourable*.

hōnestus, a, um, (honus), *honoured, respected, noble, worthy, honourable*.

hortātus, us, um., *exhortation, advice, encouragement*, sec. 1.

Hortensius, ii, m., *name of an illustrious Roman family*, sec. 3.

hortor, āri, ātus sum, dep., *to incite, urge, exhort, encourage*.

hospitium, ii, n. (hospes, a guest), *friendship, hospitality*.

hostis, is, m. and f., *an enemy, public foe*.

hūmānitas, ātis, f. (humanus), *humanity, kindness, culture, liberal education, refinement*.

I

ibi, adv., *there, in that place.*
idem, eādem, *idem*, de n. pron. (is, dem), *the same. Ego idem*, "I also."

Ilias, ādis, f. (Ilium, Troy), *The Iliad*, Homer's celebrated epic poem on the Trojan war; sec. 10.

ille, a, ud, dem. pron., *that, he, she, it, Hic ille*, "this one..that one."

illustris, e, adj. (in, lustrō, to shine), *bright, clear; illustrious, honourable, remarkable, important.*

illustro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (illustris), *to bring to light, make plain, illustrate, honor, adorn.*

imāgo, inis, f., *an image, likeness, portrait.*

imitor, āri, ātus sum, dep., *to copy, imitate.*

immānis, e, adj., *immense, vast, enormous, monstrous.*

impello, ēre, pāli, pulsum, tr. (in, pello), *to drive, urge, invite, move, induce.*

impērātor, ōris, m. (impero), *a commander, general.*

impēro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (in, pascō), *to command, order.*

impertio, ire, ivi or ii, itum, tr. (in, partio, to share), *to bestow, impart.*

impetro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (in, patro, to perform), *to accomplish, effect, secure, obtain, procure.*

in, prep. with acc. and abl. Acc., *into, among, against, towards, upon; up to, till, into; on, about, respecting.* Abl., *in, at, within, on, over, during, in case of.*

incendium, ii, n. (incendo), *a fire, conflagration, burning.*

incendo, ēre, di, sum, tr., *to set on fire, kindle, burn, inflame, arouse, excite.*

inchoo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. and intr., *to begin, make a beginning*, sec. 11.

incido, ēre, cidi, cāsum, intr. (cado), *to fall upon or into, come upon unexpectedly, occur, happen.*

incitāmentum, i, n. (in, cito), *an*

inducement, incentive, sec. 10.

inde, adv. (is), *thence, from that place.*

indiciū, i, n. (index), *information, discovery, evidence, proof, testimony, indication.*

indico, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (dico), *to indicate, expose, reveal, betray.*

indico, ēre, dixi, dictum, tr. (dico), *to declare, proclaim, announce; fix, appoint, enjoin.*

indignus, a, um, adj., *unworthy.*

infērus, a, um, situated below, *low*, (H. 163, 3).

infirmō, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (in, firmus), *to weaken, invalidate, disprove.*

infitiōr, āri, ātus sum, dep. (infittie, denial), *not to confess, deny, disown.*

inflō, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (Ho, to blow), *to inspire, animate.*

informo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (formo, to form), *to form, mould, train, educate*, sec. 3.

ingēnium, i, n. (in, gigno), *inborn talent, ability, genius.*

ingens, tis, adj., *vast, enormous, huge.*

ingrēdior, i, gressus sum, dep. (gradior, to step), *to enter into, begin, engage in.*

inimicus, a, um, adj. (in, amicus), *unfriendly, hostile.*—Subst., *a personal enemy, foe.*

inīitium, i, n. (in, eo), *a beginning, origin.*

injūria, æ, f. (in, jus), *injury, wrong, injustice, damage, harm. Injuriā*, "unjustly."

innūmērābilis, e, adj., *countless*, sec. 9.

inquam, defect. (H. 297, Il., 2), *I say*, usually placed after one or more words of a quotation = our "say, said I," "says (said) he," etc.

insideo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, intr. (in, sedeo, to sit), *to reside, fix one's self, obtain a footing.*

instituto, ēre, ui. ūtum, tr. (statuo), *to put into, begin, commence, determine; train up, educate.*

intēger, gra, grum, adj. (tango),

untouched, unimpaired, whole, fresh, loyal.

inter, prep. with acc. (in), *between, among, with, during.*—*Inter se*, "together," "reciprocally."

interdum, adv., *sometimes, occasionally, at times.*

interea, adv. (is), *meanwhile, in the meantime.*

interim, adv. (is), *in the meanwhile, however, sometimes.* *Interim . . . interim*, "at one time . . . at another time."

intersum, esse, fui, intr., *to be between, present; take part in, attend to.* *Interest*, "it concerns," "it is important," etc.

inter-vallum, i, n. (inter, vallum, a wall), *an interval, distance.*

intra, prep. with acc., *within, in, during.*

intueor, ēri, tuītus sum, dep., *look at, gaze upon.*

inūsītātus, a, um, adj. (usitatus, usual), *unusual, strange, uncommon, extraordinary.*

inivitus, a, um, adj., *unwilling, with regret.*

ipse, a, um, dem. pron. (H. 186, 4, 4), *himself, herself, itself; he, she, it.*

irrēpo, ēre psi. intr. (in, repo, to creep), *to creep in, get in, gain admittance*, sec. 5.

is, ea, id, dem. pron., *he, she, it; this that.* *Eo*, or *eo quod*, "on this account." *Eo*, with comparatives, "the."

iste, a, ud, dem. pron. (is), *this. that*, (H. 450, 3).

ita, adv. (is), *so, thus, to such a degree, in such a manner.* *Ita ut*, "just as."

Itālia, a, f., *Italy.* In sec. 3 = *Magna Græcia.*

itāque, conj., *and so, therefore, accordingly, hence.*

item, adv. (is), *in like manner, likewise, also.*

itērum, adv. (is), *again, a second time.*

J.

jām, adv. (is), *now, already, at*

once; true, indeed.

jūbeo, ēre, jussi, jussum, tr., *to command, order, direct.*

jūcundus, a, um, adj., *pleasant, agreeable, delightful.*

jūdex, icis, m. (judicio), *a judge*; sec. 1 = *juror.*

jūdicālis, e, adj. (judicium), *judicial.*

jūdicium, i, n. (jūdex), *a judgment, trial, sentence, power of judgment.*

jūdicō, āre, āvi, ātum (jus, dico), *to pronounce a sentence or judgment, to judge, declare, determine, think.*

jūs, jūris, n. (Sansc. yu, to join; jungo; *ζεύνναι*. Cf. *lex*, from ligo), *that which is binding; right, privilege; law, power.*

Jus belli, "rule of war." *Jure*, "by right." *Jusjurandum*, "oath." (H. 126).

L.

L., abbr. for *Lucius.*

lābor, i, lapsus sum, dep., *to fall, slip down, fail in duty, err, commit a fault.*

lābor, ōris, m., *labour, work, toil, hardship, effort.*

largior, iri, itus sum, dep. (largus), *to give bountifully, bestow, supply.*

Latinus, a, um, adj. (Latium), *Latin, in the Latin language.*

laus, dis, f. (=claus, kindred to cluo), *praise, glory, fame, honour, reputation, worth.*

lectus, a, um, part. and adj. (lego), *chosen, selected, excellent.*

lēgitimus, a, um, adj. (lex), *legal.*

lēgo, ēre, lexī, lectum, tr., *to bring together, collect, choose, read.*

lēvo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (levis), *to make light, relieve, assist.*

lex, legis, f. (lego), *a law, decree, statute, bill.*

libellus, i, m. (liber), *a short composition, a book* (sec. 11), *memorial* (sec. 10).

libenter, adv. (liber), *willingly, cheerfully.*

liber, a, um, adj., *free, independent*.

liber, bri, m., *a book, work, treatise*, sec. 6.

liberalis, e, adj., *liberal, noble, generous*.

liberalitas, ātis, f., *generosity, liberality, kindness*.

littera, æ, f., *a letter of the alphabet*; pl., *letters of alph., a letter, despatches, literature, books*.

litteratus, a, um, adj., *educated, learned*.

litura, æ, f. (lino, to besmear), *an erasure, blot, correction*.

locus, i, m. (pl. loci, m.; loca, n.), *a spot, place, point, position, condition, station*.

longe, adv. (longus), *at a distance, widely, for a long time*.

longuscūlus, a, um, adj. (ll. 327, 2), *rather or somewhat long*, sec. 10.

longus, a, um, adj., *long, tedious, distant*.

loquor, i, locutus sum, dep., *to speak, say, tell, declare*.

Lucius, i, a Roman prænomen.

Lucullus, i, name of a prominent Roman family.

ludus, i, m., *a play, game, school*; *Ludi*, "public games."

lux, lucis, f., *light, daylight, relief*.

M.

M., abbr. for Marcus.

māgis, maxime, adv., *more, better, rather, in a higher degree*.

māgistrātus, us, m. (magister), *a magisterial office, magistracy, magistrature*.

magnus, a, um. (major, maximus), adj., *great, large, mighty, important*.

—*Majores*, "ancestors."

Magnus, i, m., a Roman cognomen = "the Great," sec. 10.

mālo, (pejus, pessime), adv., *badly, ill, scarcely, unfortunately*.

mālus, a, um. (pejor, pessimus), adj., *bad, evil, injurious*.

Marcellus, i, name of a distinguished Roman family, sec. 8.

māre, is, n., *the sea*.

Marius, ii, m., note, sec. 9.

marmor, ōris, n., *marble*.

maxime, adv., sup. of magis, *very greatly, especially, mainly*.

mediōcriter, adv., *moderately*.

medius, a, um, adj., *in the midst of, middle*.

mēmōria, æ, f. (memor), *memory, recollection, records, time*.

mens, mentis, f., *the mind, soul; understanding, reason, thought, judgment, design*.

merces, ēdis, f. (mereo), *hire, pay, wages, reward*.

Metellus, i, m., Roman cognomen; note, sec. 3.

meus, a, um, poss. pron. (me), *my, mine*.

minīme, adv. (sup. of parum), *least of all, least, by no means*.

minuo, ēre, ui, utum, tr., *to diminish, lessen, weaken*.

mīnus, adv. (comp. of parum), *less, not*.

mīror, āri, ātus sum, dep., *to wonder at, be astonished at*.

modestus, a, um, adj. (modus, a measure), *discreet, scrupulous*, sec. 5.

mōdo, adv. (modus), *only, but, just, even, merely*. *Non modo... sed etiam* or *verum etiam*, "not only... but also." *Non modo... verum*, "not to say... but."

monūmentum, i, n. (moneo), *a monument, memorial, record*.

mōlestus, a, um, adj., *troublesome, annoying, objectionable*.

mors, tis, f. (moriōr), *death*.

mos, mōris, m. (moneo), *an action, a movement, tumult, disturbance*.

multitūdo, īnis, f. (multus), *a great number, crowd*.

mūnicipium, ii, n. (municeps), *a free town, municipality*.

mūnio, īre, īvi or ii, itum, tr. (moenia), *to defend, protect, cover*.

mūnus, ēris, n., *service, function, favour, present, gift*; pl. *games*.

musa, æ, f., *a muse*, sec. 9.

N.

nām, conj., *for, now*.

nanciscor, i, nactus sum, dep., to get, acquire, find.

nascor, i, nātus sum, dep., to be born, arise.

nātūra, æ, f. (nascor), nature, natural disposition, character.

navālis, e, adj. (navis), naval.

nē, adv. and conj., not, so that not, lest. *Ne...quidem*, "not even."

nē, inter. part. (enclitic), whether.

nēglīgo, ēre, lexi, lectum, tr. (nec, lego), to neglect, slight.

neque or nec, conj. and adv. (ne), and not, but not, nor. *Neque...neque, nec...nec*, "neither...nor."

nescio, īre, īvi or īi, ītum, tr., not to know, to be ignorant of.

neve, conj. (ne, not; ve, or), and not, nor.

nihil, n., indecl., and nihilum, i. n., nothing, not at all, in no respect.

nimis, adv., too much, too.

nīsī, conj. (nī=ne, not), if not, unless, except.

nōbilis, e, adj. (nosco), known, noted; high-born, noble.

nōbilitas, ātis, f. (nobilis), renown, nobility.

nolo, nolle, nōlui, tr. and intr. (ne, volo), to be unwilling, not to wish, refuse.

nōmen, īnis, n. (nosco), a name, title. *Suo nomine*, "in his own name," "on his own account."

nomino, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (nomen), to name, call, mention.

non, adv., not, no.

nondum, adv., not yet.

nōne, inter. partic. (II. 346, II., 1, 2), not?

nosco, ēre, nōvi, nōtum, tr., to know, learn, understand.

noster, ra, um, poss. pron., our, ours.

nōvus, a, um, adj., new, strange.

nullus, a, um, adj. (ne, ullus), not any, no, none.

nūm, inter. partic., whether.

numerus, i, m., number, rank position.

Numidicus, i, m., note, sec. 3.

nunc, adv. now, at present.

nunquam, adv., (ne, unquam), never, at no time.

nuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (nuntius), to announce, report, make known.

O.

ōb, prep. with acc., on account of, for.

ōb-eo, īre, īvi or īi, ītum, intr. and tr., to go to or around, perform, accomplish.

obliviscor, i, oblitus sum, dep., to forget.

obseūro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr., to hide, obscure, cover.

obseūrus, a, um, adj., obscure, hidden, secret.

obrūo, ēre, ui, ūtum, tr., to bury, hide.

ōlim, adv., formerly, already for a long time, sec. 9.

ōmnis, e, adj., all, every, the whole, complete.

oppidum, i, n., a town, walled town.

ōpinor, āri, ātus sum, dep., to think, imagine, conjecture.

ōpitulor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (ops, fero), to aid, help, assist, succour, sec. 1.

ops, ōpis, f., power, aid, strength. *Opes*, "means," "wealth."

oppŕobŕo, āre, (no perf.), ātum, tr., (ob, probum), to reproach, taunt, upbraid.

ōpus, ōris, n., work, labour, a military work, deed. *Magno opere*, "greatly;" *tanto opere*, "so greatly;" *quanto opere*, "how greatly."

ōrātio, ōnis, f. (oro), a speech, language, oration.

orbis, is, m., a circle. *Orbis terrarum*, "the world," "the earth."

ōs, ōris, n., the mouth, face, features, countenance.

ostendo, ēre, di, sum and tum, tr. (ob, tendo), to show, exhibit, manifest, prove, tell, make known.

ōtiosus, a, um, adj. (otium), at peace, quiet, peaceful, off one's guard.

otium, ii, n., *leisure, rest, quiet, retired life.*

P.

P. abbr. for Publius.

pars, tis, f., *a part, portion, share, party.*

partim, adv., *partly, in part.*

pārum, (minus, minime), adv., *little, too little.*

parvus, a, um, (minor, minimus), *small, insignificant, unimportant.*

pāter, tris, m., *a father*; pl., *fathers, ancestors. Patres conscripti, "conscript fathers" = senators.*

pātiōr, i, passus sum, dep., *to suffer, bear, endure*; allow, permit.

pātria, æ, f. (patrius), *native country, one's country.*

paulo, adv. (paulus), *a little, very little.*

pēnitus, adv. (root pa, of pasco), *deeply, far within, exclusively.*

pēr, prep. with acc., akin to Sansc. para; Gr. παρά, *ulterior*, like δια, denotes motion through space, or extension over it; hence = *through, over, during, throughout, by means of.*

precīpio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, tr. (capio), *to take fully, acquire*; receive, obtain; learn, perceive, hear of.

perdo, ēre, diti, ditum, tr., *to destroy, ruin, lose.*

perditus, a, um, adj. (perdo), *lost, abandoned, ruined.*

peregrinus, a, um, adj. (per, ager), *that comes from foreign parts, foreign, strange, provincial.* Subst., *a foreigner, an alien.*

perfīcio, ēre, fēci, fectum, tr. (facio), *to finish, execute, accomplish, perfect, cause, bring about.*

pērīcūlum, i, n. (Sansk. pi-par-mi, *to conduct, guide*; Gr. περῶν, *to pierce*; πόρος, *a way through*. Cf. porta, portus, and Ger. fahren, Gefahr), *a trial, experiment, attempt, risk, hazard, case in court, law suit.*

permaltus, a, um, adj., *very much or many.*

pērsequor, i, secūtus sum, dep., *to follow up, pursue, prosecute, a-*

venge; perform, execute.

persōna, æ, f. (persono, to sound through), *a mask*, esp. one that covered the whole head, and which was varied to represent various characters; *a masked person, character, part*, sec. 2.

pertimesco, ēre, tīmui, intr., in-cep. (per-timeo), *to become greatly alarmed, to fear greatly.*

pervenio, ire, vēni, ventum, intr., *to come to, arrive at, reach a place; to attain, become.*

pōto, ēre ivi or ii, itum, tr. (Sansk. root pat, to fall upon, find; Gr. πετ in πίπτω, to fall; orig., therefore, to fall, fall upon = to reach or attain), *to go to, attack, ask, seek, solicit, strive after.*

philōsōphus, i, m. (= φιλόσοφος, philosophical), subst., *a philosopher.*

pīla, æ, f. (akin to Gr. πάλλω, to banish; Lat. pello, to drive), *a ball, ball-playing, game of ball*, sec. 6.

pinguis, e, adj. (root pag, of pangō; cf. παχὺς, stout), *fat, dull, rude, gross*, sec. 10.

Pius, i, m. (τιω?), note, sec. 3.

plēnus, a, um, adj. (root ple- in pleo, to fill, Gr. πλα in πίμπλημι; cf. plerus, plebs, populus, etc.), *full, entire, complete, whole.*

plērūque, adv., *for the most part, mostly, commonly.*

plus, adv., comp. of multum. (same root as plenus), *more.*

pōeta, æ, m. (ποιητής, a maker, producer), *a poet.*

polio, ire, ivi or ii, itum, tr. (root par- in parere, to come forth), *to polish, finish nicely*, sec. 12.

possum, posse, pōtui, intr. (potis, able; sum), *to be able, can; have influence, to be able to accomplish.* Plurimum posse, *"to be very powerful."*

post, adv. (Sansk. pac-kas, behind; Gr. πῶς; Lat. pone), *after, afterwards.* Postquam, *"after," "after that."* Prep. with acc., *after, behind, since.*

postea, adv. (post, is), *afterwards, later.*

postērītas, atis, f., *posterity, the future.*

postērus, a, um, adj., *following after.* Subst. (posterī), *descendants, posterity.*

pōtentia, æ, f. (potens, powerful), *power, might, ability, influence, authority.*

pōtestas, ātis, f. (possum), *power, ability, right, permission.*

præ, prep. with abl. (Sansc. pra, before; Gr. πρό), *before, for, because of.*

præbeo, ēre, ui, itum, tr. (præ, habeo), *hold out, offer, present, show, give, furnish.*

præceptum, i, n. (præcipio), *an order, direction, command; counsel, advice, precept.*

præconium, i, n. (præco, a crier), *a heralding, publishing, celebrating.*

prædicatio, ōnis f. (dico), *mention, statement, assertion, commendation.*

prædico, āre, āvi, ātum, (dico), *to make known, proclaim, say, tell, report, call, boast.*

præditus, a, um, adj. (do), *gifted, endowed, provided with, sec. 5.*

præmium, ii, n. (præ, emo), *profit, advantage, reward.*

præpono, ēre, pōssui, pōsitum, tr. (pono), *to put before, place in command, appoint over.*

præsent.o, ire, sensi, sensum, tr., *to feel or perceive beforehand, foresee, presage, divine.*

præsertim, adv. (scro, to join), *especially, particularly, chiefly.*

præter, prep. with acc. (præ), *past, by, beyond; except, besides, against.*

præterea, adv. (is), *besides, beyond this, moreover.*

prætereo, ire, ii, itum, tr., *go or pass by, omit, pass over, neglect.*

prætēritus, a, um, adj., *past, gone, departed.*

prætēxta, æ, f. (texo, to border), *the toga prætēxta, outer garment worn by the higher Roman magistrates and by free-born children, till they assumed the toga virilis.*

prætēxtātus, a, um, adj., *clad in the toga prætēxta, a youth; note,*

sec. 3.

prætor, ōris, m. (præ, eo, to go), *the magistrate next to consul in rank.*

primus, a, um, adj., super. of prior, *the first, foremost, principal. In primis, "especially."*

princeps, ipis, adj. and noun, m. and f. (primus, capio), *the first in order of rank, chief, leader, head authority.*

prius, adv. comp., super. primum, adv., *before, sooner, previously.*

priusquam, adv., *before, sooner than.*

prō, prep. with abl. (πρό), *before, in front of, for the advantage of, on behalf of, in proportion to, according to.*

proāvus, i, m., *great-grandfather.*

prōbo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (probus, upright), *to examine, test, approve, prove, demonstrate.*

prōdo, ēre, didi, ditum, tr. (do, to place), *to give forth, publish, transmit, give up, betray, surrender.*

profectus, a, um, part. from proficiscor.

prōfessio, ōnis, f., *a public declaration, registration, sec. 4.*

prōficio, ēre, feci, factum, tr. (facio), *to advance, affect, obtain.*

prōfiscor, i, fectus sum, dep. (facio), *to put one's self forward, go, set out, march, travel.*

prōfiteor, ēri, fessus sum, dep. (fateor), *to declare publicly, acknowledge, register one's name, sec. 4.*

prōfligātus, a, um, part. and adj. (fligo, to strike), *abandon, vile, profligate.*

prōpe, (propius, proxime), adv., *near, nearly, close to, almost.*

prōpono, ēre, posui positum, tr. (pono), *to set before, expose to view, display, propose, resolve, design.*

propter, prep. and adv. (prope), *near, near by, on account of.*

propterea, adv. (is), *therefore, on that account.*

publicus, a, um, adj. (=populicus =populus), *of or belonging to the state, public, common; official, legal.*

pudor, ōris, m. (pudeo, to feel

shame), *shame, respect, decency, modest worth*, sec. 12.

puer, *ēri*, m. (root *pu*, to beget), a boy, lad, child.

puērīlis, e, adj. (*puer*), boyish, childish.

puērītia, æ, f. (*puer*), boyhood.

Q.

Q., abbr. for *Quintus*.

quā, adv. (*qui*), in which place, where.

quæro, *ēre*, *sīvi*, or *sīi*, *sītum*, tr., to seek, search for, procure, obtain; ask, demand, investigate.

quæro, (old form of *quæro*), *ēre*, *ivi* or *ii* (*Sanse*, root *cish*, to hunt out), to ask, beg.

quæstio, *ōnis*, f. (*quæro*), an investigation, prosecution,

quæstor, *ōris*, m. (*quæro*), *quæstor*, pay master, treasurer.

quām, adv. and conj. (*qui*), in what manner, how; as, than. With super., "as possible."

quando, adv., when.

quantum, adv. (*quantus*), how much, as much as, sec. 1.

quantus, a, um, adj. (*quam*), how much; with or without *tantus*=as, such as, as great as.

quāre, adv. (*res*), wherefore, why, therefore..

quāsī, adv. (=quamsi), as if, just as if, as it were.

quē, enclit. conj., and.

qui, *quæ*, *quod*, rel. pron., who, which, what, that.

quia, conj. (*qui*), because.

quidem, adv., indeed, truly, certainly. *Ne...quidem*, "not even."

quīn, conj. (*qui*, *ne*), that not, that. *Quīn etiam*, "nay even."

Quīrites, ium or um, m. (*Cures*, Sabine town), *Quīrites*=*Romāni*—the former, when referring to the civil capacity; the latter, the political or military capacity.

quīs, *quæ*, *quid*, inter. pron., who? which? what? *Quid* in exclamations, "what!" "how!" In questions, "how?"

quispiam, *quæpiam*, *quodpiam*, (H. 191, 1), indef. pron., any, some, any one, some one, anything, something.

quisque, *quæque*, *quodque* or *quidque*, indec. pron., whatever it be, each, every, any, all.

quoad, adv., so long as, as far as, until.

quōd, conj., that, because, insofar as. *Quod si*, "but if."

quōtidiānus, a, um, adj. (quotidie, daily), daily, every day.

quoties, adv. (quot), how often, as often as.

quūm, conj., (H. 518), when, as, after, as soon as, since, although.

R.

rātio, *ōnis*, f., (*reor*, to think), a reckoning, account, transaction; respect, regard; reason, judgment, method, plan, conduct; manner, sort, kind; science, knowledge, theoretical acquaintance.

recens, *entis*, adj. (*re*, *cand*; cf. Gr. *κακρός*), that has not long existed, new, recent.

rēcōlo, *ēre*, *colui*, *cultum*, to practise again, renew, review, sec. 6.

recordor, *ārī*, *ātus sum*, *dep* (*cor*, the heart), to call to mind, recollect, remember.

rejicio, *ēre* *ŕeci*, *jectum*, tr. (*jacio*, *δωκω*), to throw or drive back or away, cast off.

rēligio, *ōnis*, f. (root *lig*-in *ligo*, to bind), reverence for the gods, piety, religion, scrupulousness, conscientiousness. Plur., "religious rites."

rēlinquo, *ēre*, *liqui* *lictum*; tr. (*linquo*, to leave), to leave behind, abandon, omit.

rēliques, a um, adj. (*relinquo*), remaining; subst., the rest, remainder.

rēpēto, *ēre*, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, tr. (*petō*), to ask or demand back or again, recall, elaim.

rēpūdīo, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, tr. (*pudet*), to regret, refuse, decline.

rēs, *rei*, f. (perhaps from the root

ra of reor, ratus; cf. Ger. Ding, Eng. thing, from denken to think; properly that which is thought of), a thing, object, subject of thought, affair, cause; *respublica*, "the common weal," "state."

respondeo, ēre, di, sum, tr. (spondeo, to promise), to promise in return, reply, answer, respond.

reus, i, m., (res), an accused person, defendant.

rēvinco, ēre, vici, victum, tr., to conquer, sec. 5.

ridicūlus, a, um, adj. (ridco, laugh at), absurd, ridiculous.

Rōma, æ, f., Rome.

Romānus, a, um, adj., Roman.

rūsticor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (rusticus, to stay in the country).

rusticus, a, um., adj. (rus, the country), belonging to the country, rustic.

S.

sæpe, adv. (sæpis,) frequent, often, frequently.

sālus, ūtis, f. (salvus), safety, health, welfare.

sanctus, a, um, part. and adj. (sancio, to render sacred), sacred, holy, pious, just.

sātis, adv., enough, sufficiently, quite, somewhat.

saxum, i, n., a rock.

scænicus, a, um, adj. (σκηνή, scæna, the stage), belonging to the stage, players, actors, sec. 5.

scilicet, adv. (=scire licet), indeed, forsooth, of course, evidently.

scio, ire, īvi, or ii, itum, tr. (κείω, to divide, discern), to know, understand.

scribo, ēre, psi, ptum, tr., to write, compose, enroll.

scriptor, ōris, m. (scribo), a writer, author.

secundus, a, um, adj. (sequor), following, next; the second, favourable, successful, prosperous.

sēd, conj., but, yet, nevertheless.

sēgrēgo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (grex), to set aside, separate.

semel, adv., once.

semper, adv., always, continually. **sempiternus**, a, um, adj. (sempiternus), everlasting, continual, eternal.

sēnātus, us, m. (senex), the senate. **sēnectus**, ūtis f. (senex), old age.

senex, senis, f. (seneco, to be old) old, aged; old man.

sensus, us, m. (sentio), sense, feeling, sentiment.

sentio, ire, si, sum, tr., to discern by the senses, perceive, feel, notice, learn, think, believe.

sermo, ōnis, m. (sero, to join), discourse, speech, talk, remark.

servo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr., to save, keep, preserve, maintain.

sexāginta, num. adj., indeed, sixty.

sī, conj., if, whether.

sic, adv., so, thus; sic...ut, "so that."

S gēum, i, a promontory on the coast of Troy.

Silvānus, i, m., M. Plautius Silvanus, tribune, 89 B.C.

simpliciter, adv. (simplex), simply, plainly, in a straightforward manner.

simulācrum, i, n. (simulo), an image, likeness, statue.

simūlo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (similis), to feign, pretend, counterfeit.

sine, prep. with abl., without.

situs, a, um, part. and adj. (sino), placed, situated. *Situm esse in aliquo*, "to rest with," "be in one's power," sec. 1.

sive, conj., or, if, and if, or, whether. *Sive...sive*, "whether...or."

Smyrnaei, ōrum, m., the citizens of Smyrna; note, 8.

sōlācium, i, n. (solor), comfort, relief, solace, consolation.

sōleo, ēre, solitus sum, semi-dep., to be wont, accustomed.

spiritus, us, (spiro, to breathe), a breath, spirit, soul, pride, arrogance.

stātim, adv. (sto), on the spot, immediately.

stātua, æ, (statuo), a statue, an image.

sōlam, adv., *only*.
 somnās, i, m., *sleep, drowsiness*.
 sōnd, āre, ūi, itum, tr., *to utter, sound*.
 spargo, ēre, si, sum, tr. (σπειρω), *to scatter, spread, report*.
 spārium, i, e., *space, distance, period*.
 spēro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr., *to hope, trust, expect, long for*.
 stimūlus, i, m., *a goad, spur, stimulus*.
 strēpitus, us, m, (strepo, *to make a noise*), *a tumult, noise, confusion*.
 stūleo, ēre, ui, intr., *to be eager, zealous; attend to, be eager for; desire*.
 stūliōse, adv., *eagerly, zealously, carefully*.
 stūdiū, ii, n., *zeal, fondness, devotion, pursuit, endeavour*.
 suadeo, ēre, suasi, suasum, tr. and intr., *to advise, persuade*.
 sūb, prep. with acc. and abl., *under*.
 sūbito, adv. (sub, eo), *quickly, suddenly, unexpectedly*.
 subjicio, ēre, jeci, jectum, tr. (jacio), *to throw or cast from beneath, place under, present*.
 uccenseo, ēre, ui, sum, intr. (sub, censeo), *to be angry, irritated, indignant*.
 sūm, esse, fui, intr., *to be, exist*.
 sūper, prep. with acc. or abl., *upon, above, over*.
 saperō, āre, āvi, ātum, tr., *to overtop, excel, conquer, prevail*.
 suscipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, tr. (sub, capio), *to take or lift up, undertake, enter upon, conceive*.
 suus, a, um, poss. pron. (sui), *his, her, its, their, one's own*.

T.

T. abbr. for Titus; *Ti.*, Tiberius.
 tābella, æ, f., dim., (tabula), *a small board, table, a writing-tablet, hence a writing, composition, letter, contract*.
 tābŭla, æ f. (root ta, tab; cf. τειρω, taberna), *a writing-tablet, record, espec. the censor's list*.

tābŭlārum, i, n. (tabula), *archives, registry, record-office, sec. 4*.
 tāceo, ēre, ui, itum, intr. and tr., *to keep silent, pass over in silence*.
 tān, adv., *so, so far, so much*.
 tāmen, conj., *nevertheless, however, yet, still*.
 tandem, adv. (tam), *at last, finally*.
 tantuminodo, adv., *only, merely, but*.
 tantus, a, um, adj., *so great, large, numerous, such*.
 temp. um, i, n. (τέμνω; τέμενος, *a sacred enclosure, a consecrated place, sanctuary, temple*.
 tempus, ōris, n. prob. from root tem; τέμνω), *a section (of time), time, day-time, the appointed time=καίρος. Tempora, "the times," "state of the times." Tempore or tempori, "at the right time," "seasonably." Ex tempore, "forthwith," "on the spur of the moment." Pro tempore, "according to circumstances."*
 tēnēbræ, arum, f. pl. (Sans. tamisra, dark; cf. timēre), *darkness, obscurity, gloom*.
 Tenedus, i, f., *Tenedus, an island on coast of A. Minor, sec. 9*.
 tēneo, ēre, ui, tentum, tr. (root ten-, tan; τάννυμι, τείνω), *to hold, keep, occupy, possess*.
 término, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (τέρμα, *a goal*), *to bound, limit, finish*.
 terra, æ, f. (perh. Sans. tarsh-, *to be thirsty*; Lat., torreo; Ger., Durst; Eng., thirst. Prop. the dry land), *the earth, land, country, region*.
 testāmentum, i, n. (testor), *a will*.
 testimoniū, i, n., *evidence, testimony, proof*.
 Themistocles, i and is, m., *The celebrated Athenian general and statesman, sec. 9*.
 Theōphrānes, is, m., *historian of Pompey's campaigns, sec. 10*.
 tōga, æ, f. (tego), *the toga, outer garment of a Roman in time of peace*.
 tōgātus, a, um, adj. (toga), *clad in a toga, in the garb peace, in civil life*.
 tollo, ēre, sustuli, sublātum, tr., *to*

raise, lift up, exalt, take away, remove.

tōt, adj., indecl., *so many.*

tōtis, adv. (tot), *so often, so many times.*

tōtus, a, um, adj., *the whole, all.*

tracto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (traho), *to draw forward, present; sec. 2., treat, usc.*

traho, ēre, traxi, tractum, tr. (Sans. trakh, to move; τρέχω, to run), *to draw, drag, lead, influence.*

tranquīlitas, ātis, f., *quiet, rest, tranquility.*

tranquillus, a, um, adj., *calm, quiet.*

trans, prep, with acc., *across, over, beyond.*

trēs, tria, num. adj., *three.*

tribuo, ēre, ui, ūtum, tr., *to impart, give, show, grant, attribute.*

triumphus, i, m. (θρίαμβος, a hymn in honour of Bacchus), *a triumphal procession, triumph.*

trōpæum, i, n. (τρόπαιον); *a trophy, sec. 9; a mark, memorial.*

tūm, adv., *then, at that time.*

tūmulus, i, n. (tumeo, to swell), *heap of earth, mound, tomb.*

tunc, adv., *then, at that time.*

tuus, a, um, poss. pron. (tu), *thy, thine, your, yours.*

U.

ūbi, adv., *where, in which place, when.*

ullus, a, um, adj. (unus), *any, any-one.*

ultimus, a, um, adj. superl. of ulterior, (uls, beyond), *the farthest, most distant, earliest.*

unā, adv. (unus), *at the same time, together with.*

unquam, (unus, quam), *at any time, ever.*

unus, a, um, num. adj. (cf. οὗς; Ger. eins; Eng. one), *one, only.*

urbs, urbis, f. (Sans. vardh, to make strong), *a walled town, city. In partic., Rome.*

usque, adv., *even, as far as, so much. sec. 10.*

ūt or ūti, adv. and conj., *as, just as, when, after, in order that. (H. 492, 4, 1).*

ūtor, i, ūsus sum, dep., *to use, employ, practice, adopt, observe.*

V.

vallo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (vallum), *to wall in, intrench, fortify, protect, sec. 9.*

vehēmens, tis, adj. (Sans. vehis, out of, and mens), *very eager, violent, strong.*

vehēmenter, adv. (vehemens, forcibly, vehemently).

venio, īre, vēni, ventum, intr. (Sans. gā, go; Gr. βα, βαίω; Lat. arbiter), *to come, arrive at.*

venustas, ātis, f. (Venus), *grace, gracefulness, sec. 8.*

vero, adv. and conj., *in truth, truly, but.*

verso, āre, āvi, ātum, tr., freq. (verto), *to turn, put in motion, move about, frequent, be busy, be versed in.*

versus, ūs, m. (verto), *a verse, line.*

verto, ēre, ti, sum, tr. (Sanc. vart, to turn), *to turn.*

vester, tra, trum, poss. pron. (vos), *your, yours.*

vētustas, ātis, f. (vetus), *antiquity, age, duration.*

video, ēre, vidi, vīsum, tr. (Sans. root, vid, know; Gr. id; Ger. wissen; Eng. wit, wot), *to see, observe, understand, take care, provide; impers., "it seems good."*

vigilia, æ, f. (vigilo, to watch), *a watch, guard, (H. 711, 1).*

vinculum, i, n. (vincio, to bind), *a bond, chain, imprisonment.*

vindico, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (venum, dico?), *to claim, free, deliver, avenge.*

violō, āre, āvi, ātum, (vis), *to treat with violence, injure, harm.*

vir, viri, m. (Sans. vira, a hero; Ger. wer-alt; Sax. ver-uld; Eng. wor-ld, i. e., age or generation of men.) *a male person, opp. femina; a man, husband, one who deserves the name of a man.*

virtus, ūtis, f. (vir), *manliness,*

strength, courage, virtue, ability, energy, fortitude.

vita, æ, f. (vivo), *life.*

vivo, ère, vixi, victum, intr. (Sans. giv-ami, to live; Gr. βίος, life; Goth. quius, living; Ger. quicken; Eng. quick), *to live, be alive, have life.*

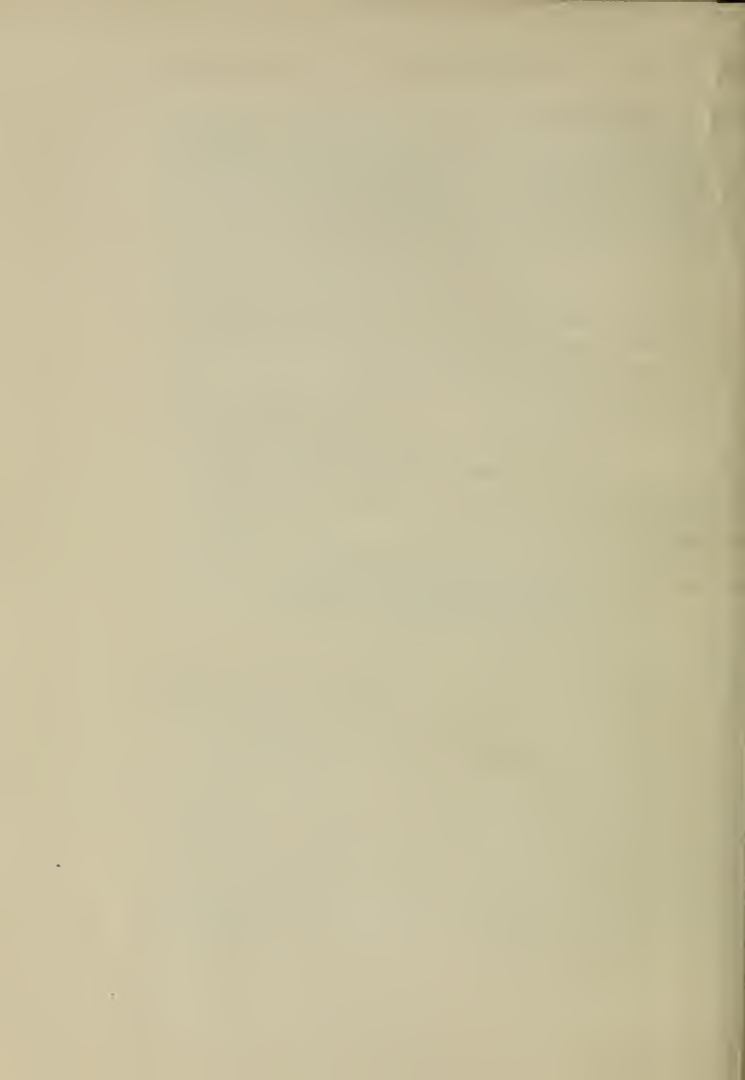
volo, velle, vólui, tr. (Sans. var;

Gr. βολ, βούλομαι; Ger. wolle-n; Eng. will), *to wish, desire, purpose, assume; H. 293.*

vóluntas, ātis, f. (volo), *satisfaction, pleasure, delight, joy.*

vox, vōcis, f. (voco, to call), *a voice, sound, call, word; voces, pl., reports, precepts.*





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
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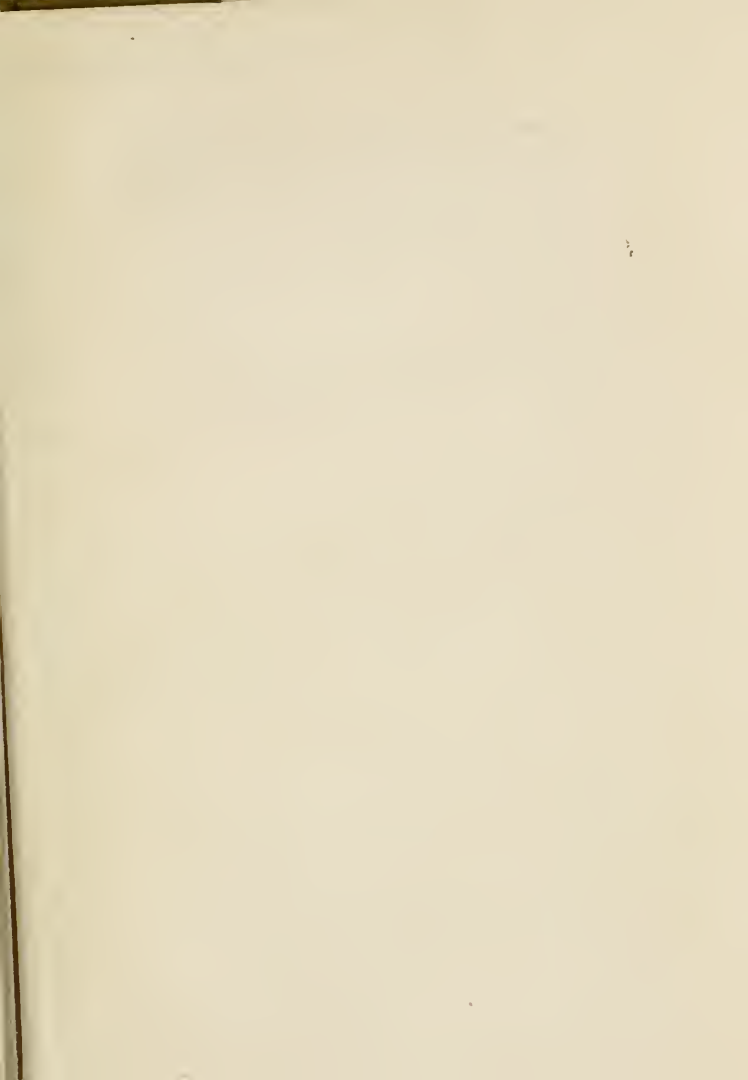
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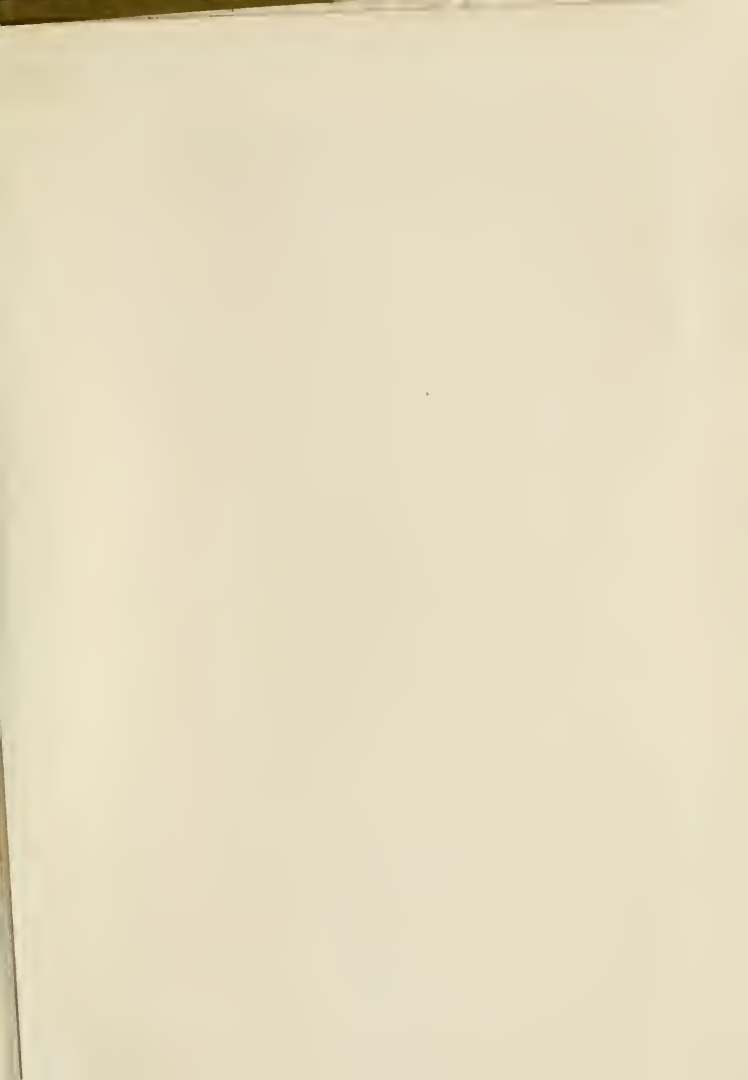
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